The Sydney Morning Herald.

No 8854.—VOL. LIV. MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1866. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTH.

On the 2nd instant, at her residence, 493, Brickfield-hill, Mrs. A. Smith, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Brisbane, Queensland, by the Rev. Edward Griffiths, at the residence of the bride's father, Thomas, youngest son of J. M. Ellison, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, to Elizabeth Grace, fourth daughter of R. Bushby, Esq., Brisbane.

On the 6th instant, at St. John's Church, Darlinghurst, Eccleston, only son of the late Frederick DuFaur, Esq., of Upper Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, London, to Augusta Louisa, second surviving daughter of Major James Henry Crummer, of Port Macquarie, late of H. M.'s 28th Regiment. (No cards.)

DEATHS.

On the 6th instant, at the residence of Mr. John J. Roberts, Pendiequin, Mr. Frank Burgess, a very old resident in the colony.

On the 6th instant, at her residence, Bronte, Nelson Bay, Waverley, Eliza, the wife of J. B. Holdsworth, aged 40 years.

On the 6th instant, at his parents' residence, corner of Pitt and Campbell streets, Michael James, youngest son of Mr. Michael Smith, aged 1 year and 9 months.

On Sunday, 7th instant, at 53, William-street, of bronchitis, Frederick Thomas, infant son of G. F. and S. A. Wright, aged 10 months and 8 days. Funeral to take place at half-past 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 9th instant.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY (Limited).
ENGLAND via PANAMA.
RUAHINE,
1503 tons, 400-horse power,
T. S. Beale, commander,
for PANAMA, via WELLINGTON, N. Z.,
THURSDAY, November 1st, at 3 p.m.
Passengers can proceed by this route to all parts of America, California, Valparaiso, the West Indies, &c.
Also, via France, to all parts of the Continent.

GOLD AND SPECIE.
Freight delivered at the Bank of England.
Twenty shillings per cent.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.
Grafton Wharf, October 1st.

NEW ZEALAND GOLD FIELDS.—Steam to HOKITIKA and GREY direct.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Company's steamship
PHŒBE,
E. Wheeler, commander,
will be dispatched for HOKITIKA and the GREY, taking passengers and cargo for all New Zealand Ports,
on or about OCTOBER 12th.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND direct.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steamship
AUCKLAND,
H. Harris, commander.
will be dispatched for Auckland, with the Suez Mails (if arrived)
WEDNESDAY, October 17th.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

STEAM to EUROPE, via TORRES STRAITS and BATAVIA.
Calling at GLADSTONE, BOWEN (Port Denison), and SOMERSET (Cape York).
The Colonial Mail Contract Steamship
HERO, 1200 tons,
Thomas Logan, commander,
will be dispatched from BRISBANE, on SATURDAY, 20th October.
For freight, passage, and all particulars, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 348, George-street.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
LADY YOUNG,
W. A. Curphey, Commander,
will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, 10th instant, at 5 o'clock, p.m., for
BRISBANE and IPSWICH.
For further particulars apply to
W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS until the 3rd November inclusive:—
From SYDNEY to MORPETH.
MORPETH, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 11 a.m.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 p.m.
Goods received for CLARENCE TOWN on WEDNESDAYS; MILLER'S FOREST, on THURSDAYS; PATERSON Township on MONDAYS.
Freight on goods for Miller's Forest and the Paterson must be paid in Sydney.
From MORPETH to SYDNEY.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
MORPETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE.—ALEXANDRA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 4.30.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, THIS MORNING, MONDAY, at 7; COONANBARA, TO-MORROW NIGHT, TUESDAY, at 11; and WILLIAMS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 7.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—WILLIAMS, calling at NEWCASTLE and RAYMOND TERRACE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 7.
To PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on SATURDAY, and forwarded per COLLAROY, on MONDAY MORNING.
To BRISBANE.—CITY OF BRISBANE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 5; and FLORENCE IRVING, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To MARYBOROUGH.—EAGLE, 48 hours after arrival.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—JAMES PATERSON, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To CLEVELAND BAY, via GLADSTONE and PORT DENISON.—BOOMERANG, WEDNESDAY, 24th instant, at 5 p.m.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—CLARENCE, TUESDAY, 16th instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—For BALLINA, RICHMOND RIVER, direct, the BALLINA, THIS DAY, at 5 o'clock p.m.
For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the AGNES IRVING, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 p.m.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE, calling at TWOFOLD BAY.—The fast and powerful steamship YOU YANGS, Thomas Heselton, commander, will be dispatched from the Commercial Wharf, on THURSDAY next, at noon.
Passages at the following reduced rates, viz.:—

Saloon	£3 15 0
Ditto, return	6 10 0
Steerage	1 10 0

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—S. S. TASMANIA,
John Clinch, commander,
will leave Grafton Wharf on or about WEDNESDAY, 10th October.

Saloon	£8
Return ticket, available 4 months	13
Steerage	4

WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents, 100, New Pitt-street.

STEAM to NEWCASTLE.—The s. s. YOU YANGS, T. Heselton, commander, will be dispatched from the Commercial Wharf, THIS DAY, at 4 p.m.
Saloon, 10s.; steerage, 5s.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

STEAM TO HOKITIKA Direct.—Positively the first vessel away.—The fast and powerful steamship BEAUTIFUL STAR, Hugh Morwick, commander, so well and favourably known in the New Zealand trade, will be dispatched forthwith, and carrying passengers only. Immediate application is necessary to secure berths.
Apply to W. H. ELDRED, Bridge-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

STEAM to MANNING RIVER.—FIRE KING 24 hours after arrival. W. Dalton, King-street.

STEAM TO THE MANNING RIVER.—The FIRE KING, THIS DAY, Monday, at 5 p.m., from the Caledonian Wharf, foot of King-street. Cargo must be at the wharf by 4 p.m. Freight paid by the shipper. W. DALTON, Agent.

FOR MORPETH.—The ketch LORD OF THE ISLES, THIS DAY. J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street.

AMITY for Manning River, THIS DAY. For freight or passage apply on board. Roddam's Wharf.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER, Kempsey and Warnetown.—Schooner VICTORIA, from Victoria Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARRAMATTA AND RIVER STEAMERS.
FROM PATENT SLIP WHARF.
The swift and commodious steamers, BLACK SWAN, EMU, and PELICAN, from Patent Slip Wharf, Erskine-street, THIS DAY.
To COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, at 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3.15, 5, and 5.45 p.m.
To RYDE, at 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3.15, and 5 p.m.
To PARRAMATTA, 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1 and 5 p.m.
Fares at less than half the Railway Rates.
From PARRAMATTA, 6.50, 8, and 11 a.m.; 1 and 3 p.m.
From RYDE, at 7.35, 8.40, 11.40; 1.40, 3.40, and 4.25
From GLADESVILLE, at 8, 9, 12; 2, 4, 4.45, and 6.45
From HUNTER'S HILL, at a quarter-past those hours.
Refreshments may be had on board.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Kiama, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
CLYDE RIVER.—Hunter, THIS DAY, at 4 p.m.
KIAMA.—Kiama, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Comerang, THIS DAY, at 6 p.m.
MORUYA.—Comerang, THIS DAY, at 6 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—Kiama, WEDNESDAY, 10 a.m.

MANLY BEACH STEAMER, THIS DAY, leaves Queen's Wharf, 10.15, 2.15, 6.
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30.
Manly, 8.15, 12, 5.
Fares, 1s each way; children, 6d.
Monthly tickets, 30s. (not transferable), and available for one trip each way daily.
S. H. WILSON, managing owner.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The new clipper schooner LISMORE, Matthew, master, will sail TO-MORROW, Tuesday. For freight or passage apply J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

ONLY VESSEL FOR THE GULF OF CARPENTARIA, ALBERT RIVER.—The regular trader ELLESMERE, J. Lake, commander, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for MELBOURNE.—The favourite clipper brig GORDON, J. Leonard, master, will clear at the Customs THIS DAY.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 96, New Pitt-street.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The schooner TRAVELLER, Carr, master. For freight or passage apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FIRST VESSEL for MELBOURNE.—The schooner CLUTHA will have quick dispatch.
For freight apply on board, at the Victoria Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR HOKITIKA.—The clipper schooner ATLANTIC, Captain Rose, will sail on THURSDAY next.
For freight or passage apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The clipper barque DASHING WAVE, 450 tons burthen, P. Roles, commander, having the greater part of her cargo already engaged, will have immediate dispatch. Shippers are requested to make their arrangements at once to prevent disappointment.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader ALICE CAMERON, J. Nearing, commander (daily expected), will, on arrival, be dispatched with her usual punctuality.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—The favourite clipper brig RITA, A. Robertson, commander, loading at Grafton Wharf, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 96, New Pitt-street.

ONLY VESSEL for DUNEDIN, calling off HOKITIKA to land passengers.—The clipper schooner SARAH PILE, W. R. Yull, master, now loading at Campbell's Wharf, and will positively sail on WEDNESDAY next.
Passage money, £5 10s.
Passengers are requested to secure their berths at once, as only a few remain vacant.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to JOHN BLACK and CO., 96, New Pitt-street.

FOR HOKITIKA direct.—The favourite clipper schooner SUSANNAH BOOTH, J. Willing, master (hourly expected), will be dispatched five days after arrival.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 96, New Pitt-street.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The Clipper Brig LUCHOW having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to CURCIER and ADET, 23, Macquarie-place.

FOR APIA, NAVIGATORS.—The barque SOPHIE will be despatched on TUESDAY, 9th instant. Has superior accommodation for cabin passengers.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 3, Wynyard-street.

FOR TAHITI and VALPARAISO.—The A1 French barque MARY, 600 tons burthen, Captain Maubourguet, will have quick dispatch, as the principal part of her cargo is engaged. Has good accommodation for both cabin and steerage passengers.
For freight or passage apply to BLIGH, HARBOTTLE, and CO., 16, Macquarie-place.

FOR AMOY AND CANTON.—The clipper ship RACEHORSE, 1077 tons register, A1 at Lloyd's, M. B. Seward, commander, will sail on or about 25th instant.
For passage and freight apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, New Pitt-street.

ONLY VESSEL for HONGKONG.—The fine A1 ship ONWARD, 600 tons, W. Whyte, commander, being under engagement, will be dispatched on or about the 20th instant. This ship has lofty 'tween decks, splendid accommodation for Chinese passengers.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Moore's Wharf; or to J. SHOOBERT, Exchange.

FOR MANILA direct.—The clipper barque HARRIET ARMITAGE, W. Stephens, master, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship NINEVEH, 1174 tons register, Thomas Barnet, commander, having nearly the whole of her dead weight down and engaged, will sail on the 1st November. Has elegant and roomy saloon accommodation, and room for a few intermediate passengers. Wool received at Flood's, Blackwall Stores.
Apply to Captain BARNET, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., O'Connell-street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The following first-class vessels making an average passage of eighty days will be dispatched on about the following dates:—

	Tons.	Commander.	
NINEVEH	1174	Barnet	November
STRATHDON	1010	Pile	December
COLONIAL EMPIRE	1100	Ross	January
DAMASCUS	960	Murray	February

The dietary arrangements are superior, and each vessel carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., O'Connell-street.

FOR LONDON.—To sail on 12th NOVEMBER, in good time for February Wool Sale.—The first-class favourite ship LIBERATOR, 695 tons register, J. H. Vollar, commander, having her dead weight nearly all engaged and going on board, and being a small ship, will be punctually dispatched.
For freight or passage apply to Captain VOLLAR, on board, at Circular Quay; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

SHIP STRATHDON, from London.—Consignees of goods per above vessel are requested to pass their ENTRIES for the Circular Quay without delay. Any goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at their expense and risk. Bills of lading must be produced and freight paid at the office of the undersigned, where delivery orders may be obtained.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

SHIP DILAWUR.—Notice to Consignees. The undermentioned goods, which are detaining this vessel's discharge will be landed and stored at half-past 11, THIS DAY, unless entries are previously passed.
ST&Co. in diamond—
124 packages, consigned to S. Thompson and Co.
KP&Co—
50 packages, consigned to Keep and Parsons
AF in diamond &Co under—
409 packages, consigned to Order.
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT,
George and Margret streets.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The barque LEONIDAS, 350 tons. Broomfield and Whitaker.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM-TUG BREADALBANE, 90 horse power.—Towing at reduced rates.
Office, 67, George-street, opposite Mariners' Church.

FOR SALE, the schooner JULIA, as she now lies on the Macleay River. For further particulars apply to W. DALTON, Agent, King-street.

FOR SALE, new colonial SCHOONER, coppered and copper-fastened; carries 14,000 feet hardwood on draught of 54 inches. Apply Mr. GRACIE, City Mart, 362, George-street.

FOR SALE, a bargain, the well-known Boat GAZELLE. A. MOORE and CO., Pitt-street.

THE Steamer CULLODEN, having undergone a thorough repair, is now OPEN for ENGAGEMENT for Picnic Parties and Towing.
BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

WANTED, to Charter VESSELS for Adelaide or Wallaroo; highest freights given. GEORGE HEWISON, Shipping Agent, Newcastle.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that BRANCHES of this Bank are now OPENED for the transaction of all usual banking business, at
Berrima
Bombala
Inverell, New England
Kempsey, Macleay River
Mudgee
Shoalhaven
Gunnedah, Namoi River
Narrabri, ditto.
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 26th July, 1866.

TO THE WORSHIPFUL THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF PADDINGTON.—We, the undersigned RATEPAYERS of Paddington, request you to call a Public MEETING of the inhabitants of the Municipality who are in favour of a comprehensive system of NON-SECTARIAN EDUCATION, to express their views on the Public Education Bill now before the Legislative Assembly.
(Signed) G. H. Stanley, M.A., LL.D.
A. Ralston
Thomas Littlejohn
J. V. Barnard
Henry Cole
S. Gleadall, and others.
October 3rd.

Municipal Chambers,
Paddington, October 5th.
In compliance with the above requisition, I hereby convene a Public Meeting, to be held in the Municipal Chambers, THIS EVENING, the 8th instant, at 7 p.m.
R. IREDALE, Chairman.

PADDINGTON MUNICIPALITY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that on next MONDAY week, October 8th, at noon, a MEETING of the Electors will be held in the Council Chamber, Paddington, for the purpose of nominating and electing a Councillor for Upper Paddington Ward, in the room of the late Mr. Councillor Dean, deceased.
By order of the Chairman,
JOHN DAVIS, Council Clerk.
Municipal Chambers, Tuesday, September 25th, 1866.

THE SYDNEY CO-OPERATIVE HAY, CORN, FODDER and PRODUCE COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General MEETING will be held at the Stores of the Company, 571, Kent-street, on MONDAY EVENING, October 8, at 8 o'clock, upon which occasion the attendance of the shareholders is particularly requested.
THOMAS H. JONES, Manager.
October 2nd.

ST MARY'S CATHEDRAL.—A MEETING will be held in the Hall of St. Mary's Seminary, THIS DAY, the 8th of October, at half-past 7 p.m., for the purpose of protesting against the Education Bill now before Parliament.
M. J. DWYER.
St. Mary's Cathedral, October 5th, 1866.

TO THE VARIOUS TRADES.—You are requested to appoint DELEGATES to attend a MEETING respecting the depression in trade, and its causes; to be held at Mr. Potter's, Albion Hotel, Elizabeth-street, at half-past 7 p.m., WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.
E. REYNOLDS, Chairman of Committee pro tem.

NOTICE to BOOTMAKERS.—Members are requested to MEET THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, Burrangong Hotel, Hay Market.
GEORGE ROLLINS, Chairman.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS BILL.—A Public MEETING in favour of this Bill will be held, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the NEWTOWN SCHOOL OF ARTS. The Revs. Messrs. Voller, Kent, Donald, and Langford, Messrs. R. P. Richardson, G. W. Barker, S. Cook, and Dr. Hobbs have consented to address the meeting.
S. C. BROWN, Esq., M.L.A., will preside.
B. HARDAKER, Secretary pro tem.

MASONIC.—Robert Burns Lodge, No. 817, E.C.—The Monthly MEETING at the Freemasons' Hall, Clarence-street, THIS DAY, at 7 p.m.
R. LEWORTHY, Secretary.

MASONIC.—Leinster Marine Lodge, No. 266, I. C. Monthly Meeting This Evening, at 7.

EDUCATION. EDUCATION. EDUCATION.
A Public MEETING will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, October 8th, in the Schoolroom belonging to the Bourke-street Congregational Church, to advocate the claims of the Bill now before Parliament, and to petition in its favour.
The chair to be taken at half-past 7 o'clock.
The meeting will be addressed by the Revs. Thomas Johnson, W. Curnow, J. R. Vetch, B.A., F. Hibberd, S. Humphreys, E. Robinson, Alderman Kippax, and John Richardson, Esq.

CITY MISSION CHAPEL, Sussex-street.—A Temperance Meeting This Evening, at half-past 7 o'clock.

CITY and SUBURBAN BUILDING and INVESTMENT SOCIETY.—The usual Monthly PAYMENT falls due on MONDAY, 8th October.
By order of the Board,
JOHN PURKIS, Secretary.
267, George-street, 2nd October.

NEW SOUTH WALES RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The shooting in the MEMBERS' MATCH will be resumed at 9 o'clock THIS MORNING, and the ties will be shot off immediately afterwards.
WALTER LAMB, } Hon.
F. C. BREWER, } Secretaries.

THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL of the ST. BARNABAS' SCHOOLS will be celebrated by an EXCURSION to Middle Harbour, on WEDNESDAY, 10th October. The steamer City of Newcastle will embark visitors at the Hunter River Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street, at a quarter to 9 o'clock, and at a quarter past 10 o'clock punctually. A splendid brass band will accompany the visitors. Tickets, 2s. each.
N. B.—No refreshments provided for visitors.

PUBLIC EDUCATION BILL.—A Petition in favour of the Education Bill now before Parliament lies for signature at the following places:—
Mr. B. Mountcastle, George-street
Mr. Paleer, corner of George and Market streets
Mr. Kippax, Stall, George-street Market
Mr J. Davies, York-street
Mr. Cooke, stationer, George street, opposite the Cathedral
Mr. Jenkins, George-street South, next Commercial Bank
Mrs. Abbott, stationer, South Head Road
And at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street.
GEORGE LUCAS, Hon. Secretary.

INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.—Mr. T. J. SOUTHERN, of 9, Vickery's Chambers, Agent, &c., now in Melbourne, is prepared to represent exhibitors on that occasion, and transact any other business required. Address, with full particulars, Mr. T. J. SOUTHERN, Criterion Hotel, Melbourne.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN, that application is intended to be made to the Parliament of New South Wales, during the present session thereof, for and on behalf of the NEWCASTLE CO-OPERATIVE STEAM TUG COMPANY (limited), for leave to bring in a private BILL to incorporate the said Company, to enable the said Company to have and use a common seal, to hold lands, to sue and be sued in the name of the said Company, and to confer on the said Company such usual provisions as may be necessary or desirable for the carrying on of the business of the said Company.
Dated this 10th day of September A.D. 1866.
BILLYARD and CURTIS, Solicitors for the Bill, 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of JOSIAH HARPUR and CO. during Mr. Pearce's term of partnership, since September 1st, 1862, are requested to forward the Amounts due by them to CHARLES PEARCE, 613, Brickfield-hill (late A. A. Dunnicliff and Co.), whose receipt only will be a sufficient discharge.
CHARLES PEARCE.
3rd October, 1866.

MR. HEATHER, if you do not call for those things that you left at Mr. GREY'S, Picton, they will be sold in fourteen days to defray expences.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

MISSING FRIENDS.—Should this meet the eye of PATRICK O'DONNELL, or JOHN MORONY, write to your BROTHER Maurice O'Donnell, who is at St. Kilda, Melbourne, and who will be happy to hear from you. Address Mrs. FOLEY, High-street, St. Kilda, Melbourne.

SHOULD this meet the eye of A. L. B. WATTS, write immediately to Mrs. RAMSDEN, 375, Elizabeth-street, as letters of importance await you.

CIRCULAR.—The undersigned beg to announce to the merchants and commercial public of Sydney, that they have this day entered into PARTNERSHIP as General Auctioneers and Brokers.
They have, in addition to the Sale Rooms in George-street (next the Bank of Australasia), secured the well-known and commodious premises in Pitt and O'Connell streets, hitherto occupied by the late Mr. William Dean, auctioneer.
The business will be conducted under the style of BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB.
The Messrs. Lamb have been for nearly twelve years intimately associated with the late Mr. W. Dean in the management of his extensive business.
The undersigned trust that their experience and the great facilities at their disposal for the proper conduct of the business will secure the confidence and support of the mercantile community.
WALTER BRADLEY,
EDWARD NEWTON,
HORACE LAMB,
CHARLES F. LAMB.
Sydney, 1st October, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The undersigned beg to inform the public that they have not the slightest intention of relinquishing their Furniture Auction Rooms, No. 239, George-street, as reported.
Gentlemen not desirous of having a Sale by Auction at their private residence are respectfully informed that their spacious Rooms afford unrivalled accomodation for the advantageous display of Furniture, Silver Plate, Oil Paintings, Books, Pianofortes, Carriages, Works of Arts, &c.
Valuations accurately made.
Advances made on Goods for bona-fide sale at Bank interest.
Catalogues prepared free of charge.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Auctioneers.
Old Bank of Australasia, 239, George-street, and at the Australian Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

TO THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS.—MATTHEW MOLONY, many years Salesman in the Boot and Shoe and Leather Department with the late Mr. W. DEAN, begs to inform his friends and the Trade that he has now commenced business in the above trades as AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION AGENT, and, with confidence appeals to the Trade and Tanners for support; his very long and successful connection with the Australian Auction Mart being, he thinks, sufficient guarantee of his fitness for the business. LIBERAL ADVANCES will be made on all consignments and account sales furnished within three days of date of sale. Customers may depend on every attention being paid to their interests. M. M. has made arrangements to carry on his business at present at the AUSTRALIAN AUCTION MART, Pitt and O'Connell streets, until he can find suitable central premises. All communications addressed to him there will meet immediate attention.
Sydney, October 1st, 1866.

I HAVE hereby appointed Mr. MATTHEW MOLONY my AGENT for Sales of Leather in Sydney.
(Signed) WILLIAM TEECE.
Goulburn, September 29th, 1866.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE of JOHN LIDDELL SHERRIFF and ROBERT DOWNING, of 256, George-street, Sydney, trading as SHERRIFF and DOWNING, Booksellers and Stationers.—All Persons indebted to the above firm of SHERRIFF and DOWNING are required forthwith to pay their ACCOUNTS to the undersigned, and notice is hereby given that payment to any other person will not be acknowledged as liquidation of any debt due to the said firm.
Dated 5th October, 1866.
F. T. HUMPHERY, Official Assignee, Bell's-chambers, 171, Pitt street.

TO THE SQUATTERS OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND QUEENSLAND.—The undersigned, having taken those new and centrally situated offices, No. 175, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney, has commenced business as Stock and Station Agent, Wool and Cattle Salesman, &c., &c. From his extensive experience as a squatter of thirty years standing, he flatters himself he possesses a thorough knowledge of all squatting interests, and earnestly solicits a share of public patronage. All letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.
M. LOWE
Sydney, October 1st, 1866.

NOTICE.—TO WOOLBUYERS AND OTHERS.—The Public are cautioned against purchasing, from one James Sevil, twenty-four bales of wool, marked No. 1 over JS with MC under, with the bales also numbered, as I claim the same on behalf of the estate of my late husband, William Holmes Sevil, of Miller's Creek, Liverpool Plains.
her
ISABELLA × SEVIL.
mark
Miller's Creek, Liverpool Plains, 28th September, 1866.
Witness—George Sydney.

NOTICE.—The Business of MOLISON and BLACK will, from this date, be carried on in LIQUIDATION ONLY.
JAMES MOLISON,
(By his Attorney—John Black.)
JOHN BLACK.
Sydney, 3rd October, 1866.

JOHN BLACK and CO., Ship Brokers and Commission Agents, 96, New Pitt-street.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM HENRY WILKINSON and JAMES HARTWELL WILLIAMS and ROBERT CHADWICK and RICHARD SMITH, as Timber Merchants, trading under the firm of CHADWICK and COMPANY, has this day been dissolved. The Liabilities of the late firm will be discharged by Messrs. CHADWICK and SMITH, to whom all Debts owing are requested to be paid. The business will be continued to be carried on by Messrs. Chadwick and Smith, as heretofore.
Dated this sixth day of October, 1866.
WILLIAM HENRY WILKINSON,
(by his Attorney, Robert Chadwick.)
JAMES HARTWELL WILLIAMS,
(by his Attorney, Robert Chadwick.)
ROBERT CHADWICK.
RICHARD SMITH.

IN THE ESTATE OF R. PARR.—All persons INDEBTED to the above estate are requested to pay the amount thereof to the undersigned.
J. B. TICKLE, 311, George-street.

NOTICE.—Having retired from the Bedding and Furniture Business, lately carried on by me in Pitt-street, I hereby give notice that I have no interest in the same from this date, and I will not be responsible for any Debt contracted in my name, without my written order.—Sydney, September 29th 1866. WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 1st October, 1866.
TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received at this Office, until 3 o'clock on MONDAY, the 8th instant, for the performance of the undermentioned work, in accordance with the plan and specification, to be seen at the office of the City Engineer, viz.—The construction of three dams at the Lachlan Swamp, between the Randwick Road and Botany. The Municipal Council will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender; nor will any tender be taken into consideration unless accompanied by the names of two responsible persons willing to become surety, to the extent named in the specification, for the due fulfilment of the contract.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TO GAS-FITTERS.—TENDERS will be received on the 11th instant for the GAS-FITTING of Wesley Church, Chippendale. Plans and specifications at the Office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, No. 7, Vickery's-chambers.

TO MASONS.—TENDERS will be received on the 11th instant for DWARF WALLING, &c., around Wesley Church, Chippendale. Plans and specifications at the Office of THOMAS ROWE, Architect, No. 7, Vickery's-chambers, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received until FRIDAY, 12th October, for the erection and completion of a Villa Residence, at Newtown. Plans and specification with the architect, F. H. REUSS, 134, Pitt-st.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—TENDERS will be received on the 11th instant for Wrought Iron PALISADING and GATES around Wesley Church, Chippendale. Plans and specifications at the Office of THOMAS ROWE, Architect, 7, Vickery's-chambers.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received on the 17th instant, for the erection of a house in Pitt-street South. Plans and specifications at the office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, No. 7, Vickery's-chambers.

SILK-DRESSED FINE FLOUR, 16s; seconds, 13s; Maize Flour, 9s, bags included; Bran, 1s per bushel, 20 lbs. JAMES PEMELL, Flour Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Parramatta.—The next Quarter will COMMENCE on the 8th of October. Boarders, £14 14s. Prospectuses forwarded on application.
Principal, CHAS. R. ORD, LL.B.

ELSWICK HOUSE, PETERSHAM.—The Rev. W. SCOTT, having withdrawn from the management of the Elswick House School, begs to recommend the present Head Master, the Rev. W. H. ROBERTS, B.A., as his successor.
Mr. Roberts has assisted in the conduct of the school for nearly three years, and for the last fifteen months has had the entire control of the establishment, which he has proved himself fully competent to conduct in the most efficient manner.
ELSWICK HOUSE, PETERSHAM.
Principal—Rev. W. H. ROBERTS, B.A.
Terms (payable in advance).

Boarders (including washing, &c.)	£18	0	per quarter
Weekly boarders	16	0	"
Day boarders	8	8	"
Day scholars	5	5	"
Drawing (if required)	2	2	"
Dancing	2	2	"

No extra charge except for books and medical attendance.
Every attention will be paid to the requirements of those pupils who are preparing to enter the University, as well as of those who are intended for mercantile pursuits.

MRS. PENNINGTON, Rose Bay. STUDIES resumed, TUESDAY, October 9th.

THE MISS MARTINS' Morning Classes, 195, Macquarie-st. N., will recommence on Monday, October 8.

A GOOD Handwriting or Bookkeeping guaranteed—1 guinea. Sydney Writing Institution, 726, George-st.

A FASHIONABLE HANDWRITING guaranteed to Ladies in a few easy lessons. Separate rooms strictly private, or at pupil's own residence if preferred, on moderate terms. Mrs. NORRIS, 124, Liverpool-street.

BOOKS POSTED, by Double or Single Entry, and balances struck. JAMES EASDALE, Accountant, 375, George-street.

BOOKKEEPING and WRITING.—Mr. GOW, Colonnade, Elizabeth-street North. Testimonial from Dr. Hunter, High School, Liverpool, England, "Mr. Gow is not only a first-rate penman, but also an excellent teacher."

CURRIE A L'INDIENNE, This Day, CAFE DE PARIS, King-street East.

CHIMNEY SWEEP, Woolloomooloo.—MORRISON, 34, Riley-st. N. Stoves cleaned on the shortest notice.

CORNS, Bunions, and defective Nails cured by Mr. ALEXANDER, Surgeon-Chiropodist, 90, Bathurst-st.

DEBTS COLLECTED, at 2½ per cent. B. C. D., General Post Office.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. GRANT, SMYTHE, and CO., may be consulted daily, as usual, at 42, Hunter-st.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Surgeon, Oculist, and Aurist. At home from 9 to 12, and 3 to 4. 229, Macquarie-st.

DEGOTARDI'S Lithographic and Machine Printing Office, Robinhood-lane, off George-street.

EUROPEAN HOTEL, BRISBANE.—A. F. MULLER (late of Sydney) has opened the above first-class Hotel in Brisbane, where gentlemen will meet with every accommodation.

FUTURE PROSPECTS IN LIFE.—Character described from handwriting or portraits. Enclose specimen and 14 penny stamps. Examination of the organs and advice, 1s. C. Edwards, phrenologist, 204, Pitt-street.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch Offices, Picton and Penrith.

HOTEL.—NOTICE.—VISITORS to MELBOURNE will find the Star and Garter, St. Kilda, the most comfortable for Families and Gentlemen. Terms moderate. Proprietress, Mrs. ADDEY.

MR. W. H. DELOITTE will be happy to undertake the winding-up of Assigned or other Estates, on reasonable terms.
129, King-street, 1st October.

MR. JULIUS HAIMBERGER, member of the University and Conservatories of Vienna, Leipsig, and Lemberg, Professor of the Violin, Pianoforte and Singing, 11, Catherine-terrace, Stanley-street, Hyde Park. String Quartette and Instrumental Practices every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8. Strictly private.

MRS. KING, late of the University Hotel, begs to inform her friends that she has taken the BURNS TAVERN, corner of Bathurst and Sussex streets, where she will be most happy to see them.

MARINE INSURANCES effected on Hulls and Merchandise generally, including Hokitika and the Grey River.
Fire Insurances on buildings and goods executed with dispatch.
JAMES ANDERSON, Insurance Agent, 325, George-st.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—W. ABBEY, Bootmaker, from 70, Market-street, to 350, George-street (late Tarring's Toy Bazaar), halfway between Post Office and Hunter-street.

REMOVED.—B. MOUNTCASTLE informs his friends and the public that he has removed to those more desirable premises, 352, George-street, directly opposite his old establishment.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUND, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

TEETH EXTRACTED.—Dr. J. EMANUEL'S private residence, Kent House, Bathurst and Kent sts. W.

THIRTY YEARS' PRACTICE.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists, Pitt-st. North, opposite Toogood's.

TEETH.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, Practical Dentist. Address, 328, George-street, near Hunter-street.

W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent, 96, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

W. PRITCHARD'S BREAD AND FLOUR STORE.
NORTHERN BRANCH, DAWSON'S FOUNDRY, LOWER GEORGE-STREET,
IS NOW OPENED.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, on SATURDAY NIGHT, between Clarence and Pitt streets, by a poor person, a PARCEL containing 2 £5 notes, 4 £1 notes, half-sovereign. Address apply to CANNON, BROTHERS, Grocers, 298, Pitt-street.

£10 REWARD given to any person giving information (on conviction), by the undersigned.—Killed, a fat BULLOCK, on Sunday last, near the Robin Hood Inn, Conly Bush. JOSEPH DAVIS, Newtown.

LOST, on the 4th instant, a Brown Milking GOAT, with one horn. Whoever brings her to Mr. FITZGERALD, No. 26, Union-street, near Bathurst-street, will be rewarded.

LOST, by a poor woman, on Saturday night, between the Haymarket and Botany Road, a PURSE, containing some money; the finder will be handsomely rewarded by leaving it at 18, Bank-st., Chippendale, opposite Parker's Hotel.

LOST or STOLEN, a POCKETBOOK, containing notes, cheques, and documents. Cheques—No. 46, August 30th, 1866, £1; No. 50, September 17th, 1866, £7; No. 52, September 24th, 1866, £7—drawn by W. Bennett Hull, on Union Bank, Sydney. Payment stopped. Any person returning same to Dr. O'HARA, Bowenfels, or giving evidence to convict the thief, will be liberally rewarded.

HONEY, HONEY, 3d. per lb. by the cask. J. SIMMONDS, Produce Agent, 114, Sussex-street.

ORDERS for Fortescue's Patent Smoke-consuming Furnace recived at J. EARL'S, Bathurst-street.

FORTESCUE'S SMOKE-CONSUMING FURNACE may be seen at Halley and Clyde's, Pitt-street; J. Howard's, Greek-street; Moore's, Parramatta-street.
E. C. FORTESCUE, Patentee, Glebe Road.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINE, for SALE. Mrs HAMMOND, 7, Wynyard-square.

£22,300 GOVERNMENT SECURITIES for SALE, from 1 to 3 years' currency, or longer periods, in parcels to suit purchasers, to return from 8 to 9½ per cent. on capital invested; interest payable half-yearly. Suitable as investments for Trust Funds, or for temporary purposes.
£10,000 Local Companies' Debentures, to return 8 per cent.
Also, Bank, Steam Insurance, and Mining Shares, to return from 7 to 12 per cent. on capital invested.
LENNON and CAPE, Brokers, 136, Terry's-buildings, Pitt-street.

£350 TO LEND on deeds of city property. Apply 22, Lansdowne-street, Surry Hills.

MONEY may be had, in any amounts, at the Central Loan Office, 67, King-street, three doors west of George-street, on deeds and property of every description, at a reduced rate of interest.

SYDNEY LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY. Offices 166, Pitt-street.—MONEY advanced on personal security, also on deposit of deeds, merchandise, &c. Debts purchased in insolvent estates. Bills discounted, mortgages effected, and all financial operations conducted.
A. T. ROBINSON, Secretary.

ROBERTSON'S COACH FACTORY.—Established 1844.
JOHN ROBERTSON, Coachbuilder, 483, 487, and 489, Pitt-street South, in thanking his numerous patrons for their kind support since he commenced business, begs to inform them and the public generally, that his premises though now the largest in the colony are not sufficient to meet the requirements of his business, so he is again compelled to take other premises in to enlarge his present factory, which will clearly show that through the heavy outlay he has made in getting the requisite machinery, &c., for the manufacture of all vehicles, he is able to furnish them at a price which defies fair competition; and he wishes all persons desirous of purchasing anything in the trade to call and visit his establishment, where they will find the largest stock, together with the most appliances for the manufacture of vehicles of every description.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—
Hart's superfine silk-dressed
Hart's household
Duffield's superfine
Johnston's ditto.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

CHILIAN NEW FLOUR, landing ex Jane Blythe; quality guaranteed. BEILBY and SCOTT.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR, Golden Gate brand, prime quality, in 50-lb. bags. BEILBY and SCOTT.

COLONIAL BACON, Solomon, Vindin, and Co.'s favourite brand, for SALE by BEILBY and SCOTT.

CALIFORNIAN WHEAT for SALE. D. COHEN and CO., Spring-street.

FLOUR—Margarey's Superfine and Fine, on SALE, J. HENRIQUES and CO., Bell's-chambers.

MALT on SALE, fine sample, ex Earl Dalhousie. HILTON BROWNE and CO., 239, Pitt-street.

JAVA PRODUCE, comprising
Finest snowdrop crystal sugars
Finest No. 1 mill-dressed rice
Finest Keeripan Java rice
Finest West India prepared Java coffee
Finest Bencoolen black pepper.
For SALE, by private contract, in lots to suit purchasers, by
FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN, Auctioneers, 273, George-street.

FOR SALE, Fancy drills and coir fibre
Cavalry swords, muskets, and gunpowder
Cassia, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, pepper, pimento
Macaroni, vermicelli, tapioca, pearl sago, arrowroot
Hysonskin, young hyson, and orange pekoe tea
Preserved ginger, French beans, and sardines
Fire crackers and Swiss cigars
Chinese oil in cases, and souchong tea
Allsop's ale, in casks
Charrington, Nicholl, and Co.'s ale, in cases.
F. G. LENDER and CO., No. 10, New Pitt-street.

THE HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL and PARAFFINE COMPANY. (Limited.)
To Private Families, Storekeepers, and others.
This Company are prepared to sell their Illuminating Kerosene Oil, by the single case, containing TWO TINS of FOUR GALLONS each, or in quantity, at
FOUR SHILLINGS PER GALLON,
on application, either personally or by letter, at the office of the Company, Spring-street.
The quality and colour are guaranteed superior to the best imported, and free from danger.
The Public are particularly requested to notice the Company's brand, a STAR, as an inferior article is being sold as their oil.
J. H. MILLER, Secretary.

SELLING OFF, TOBACCO and CIGARS.—The whole of W. R. GOULDING'S large stock of Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, and sundries is now for Sale at 25 per cent. less than cost price.
W. R. GOULDING,
American Tobacco Warehouse,
275, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.

WATER CURE.—A small invoice of FOWLER and WELLS'S PUBLICATIONS for SALE, by W. R. GOULDING, 275, George street, opposite Hunter-street.

PRIVATE Families supplied with Hennessy's Battle Axe Brandy, cheap. E. GOODWIN, Turon Inn.

OPIUM.—The undersigned have Turkey Opium for SALE, in 10 lb. tins. BEILBY and SCOTT.

MUNTZ Yellow Metal, from 16 to 26 gauge; Metal Bolts, Nails, Sheathing and House Felt. CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

FENCING WIRE, Nos. 4, 5, and 6; White Lead, White Zinc Paint, Europe Rope. CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

BOILER Plates and Rivets, Lowmoor Plate, Angle Iron, Tubes. CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

GALVANIZED Corrugated Iron, Smith and M'Lean's, 6, 7, and 8 feet long. CAIRD, PATERSON, & CO.

STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, 4 and 8 h.p., portable, and 25 h.p. Stationary Turning Lathe, 9½ in centre, 16 feet bed; V. I. R. Belting, Patent Safety and Tape Fuze. CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

WOTHERSPOON'S Confectionery, Victoria Lozenges, Candied Peel, &c. CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

TAYLOR, BROTHERS', Chicory, Cocoa, Cocoa Nibs, and Chocolate. CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

BROWN and Grey Paper, and Paper Bags, Printing and Writing Paper and Stationery. CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

BRANDY, Martell's, Dark and Pale; Hennessy's and U. V. Co.'s Case Brandy. Caird, Paterson, and Co.

MARRIAN'S ALE, now landing, ex Flechero. D. COHEN and CO., Spring street.

BASS'S ALE, Byass's Stout, quarts and pints; Geneva, fine sherry, Hennessy's pale brandy, bacon, hams, bloaters, sardines, tapioca, arrowroot, sago, macaroni, vermicelli, oatmeal in tins, peas, chocolate, cocoa, barley, biscuits, saltpetre, tart. acid, cream tartar, soda crystals, blacking, whiting, chicory, salad oils, mustard, blue, starch, paper, paper bags, sacks, corks, table vinegar.
EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., 56, Pitt-street.

OTARD, DUPUY, and CO.'S superior BRANDIES. S. S. BENSUSAN, sole agent, Bridge-street.

SHEEPWASH TOBACCO on SALE. DALLAS and BENSUSAN, Brokers, &c., 76, Pitt-street North.

MALDON ISLAND GUANO.—The most suitable Manure for Maize and Root Crops.—A pure guano (phosphate of lime), free from sand, price £7 per ton. Copies of analysis and all information may be obtained at the stores, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street; or of WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, New Pitt street.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME MANURES manufactured from picked bones.
Pure Superphosphate, for orange and other fruit trees and all root crops.
Nitrogenised Superphosphate, for barley, wheat, oats, and all top dressings.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 110 and 112, Pitt-street.

BONEDUST for SALE, at the following rates:—
No. 1, £6 per ton } Without bags.
No. 2, £5 ditto }
Pyrmont Bone and Saw Mills—offices, 32, Hunter-street. 15th March.

AMERICAN EAGLE PLOUGHS, from 35s each. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street.

HORSE, Buggy, and Harness for SALE—the most stylish turn-out in town. BUCHAN THOMSON.

HORSES and BUGGIES for SALE or Hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opp. School of Arts, Pitt-street.

SADDLERY and Harness, new and second hand; cheapest in Sydney. Gibson, op. School Arts, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, a strong HORSE, light Dray and Harness. £15 the lot. Any trial. GIBSON'S.

FIRST-CLASS Carriage HORSE for SALE, at GIBSON'S Repository, 282, Pitt-street.

LIGHT American WAGGONS for SALE, cheap, at GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts.

SIDE-SADDLE, Bridle, and Cloth, in good order, for SALE. GIBSON'S Repository, op. School of Arts.

COW and CALF, a good quiet animal; price £7. LAVERACK and GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

SUPERIOR American BUGGY and Harness, £27 the lot. GIBSON'S, opposite School of Arts, Pitt-street.

CLYDESDALE STALLION for SALE, handsome dapple brown, 5 years. GIBSON'S Repository.

A GOOD Harness HORSE, for SALE. Apply W. PATTEN, 342, Pitt-street.

1000 VERY Superior D in diamond BULLOCKS, Richmond River
1000 superior ditto, Clarence River
1000 ditto ditto, ditto
1000 cows, ditto
Several lots of bullocks and mixed cattle, near the Border.
P. N. TREBECK, 60, Margaret-street.

SMALL SHEEP STATION on the NAMOI, for SALE, by HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

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CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF SYDNEY.

(From the Sydney Mail.)

No. XXXV.

THE FEMALE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

THE "Female School of Industry" is situtated in Macquarie street, Sydney, near the Domain Gate. This charity was founded in 1826. Its object is to educate and train up to habits of industry a limited number of poor children of members of the Church of England. The maximum number received at this institution is fifty, but there is generally a few short of that number. Any girl between the ages of five and eight, who has no one able to maintain her, and whose relatives wish to be educated as a member of the Church of England, is eligible for admission on the recommendation of a subscriber. Most of these children have lost one or both of their parents, but orphanage is not an indispensable condition to admission. It is only, however, in cases of extreme distress that a child who has both parents living is received. In every case the committee stipulate for an absolute guardianship of the child until she shall have attained the age of eighteen. The parent or guardian (when there is such a person) of every child admitted is required, as a condition precedent to such admission, to sign a bond for £5 that he or she will not interfere with the child, or attempt to remove her from the charge of the committee, until she has attained the age of eighteen years. When there is more than one person having a claim to guardianship a joint bond is executed. The parents or friends of the children are, unless under special circumstances, only permitted to see them on the days that the committee meets. The permission to visit in special cases is given by the secretary. In every case, however, the matron must be present at the interview. It is impossible, therefore, that any improper influence can be brought to bear upon the child. Experience has shewn the necessity of these precautions.

The Female School of Industry is supported by voluntary donations and contributions. There is some accumulated property, which affords considerable help. Of this we shall have to make further mention when we come to treat of the income and expenditure of the institution. There are some other aids, in the shape of work done by the children, &c., but the assistance thus obtained is comparatively small. The charity is under the management of a patroness, treasurer, secretary, and two committees of ladies, who are appointed in a manner which is different from that pursued in any other similar institution of this city, but which is, nevertheless, a very good mode of appointment. The general committee consists of twelve ladies, nominated in the first instance by the lady patroness from among the ladies who have subscribed to the institution. Vacancies as they occur are filled up by the committee. The general committee select three of its members to form a sub-committee. The sub-committee meet every Wednesday to conduct the general business of the house, examine the accounts, the matron's book of contingencies, diary, "black book," &c. The general committee meets on the first Monday in every month to inspect the school, to admit or dismiss children, or to sanction their appointment to situations, and generally to review the orders and directions of the sub-committee. The sub-committee has power to summon a meeting of the general committee whenever they may consider it necessary to do so. The patroness, treasurer, and secretary are *ex officio* members of both committees. When either of these offices fall vacant they are filled by the committee. There are no annual meetings of subscribers, but reports from the committee are printed, and are sent to each subscriber. The actual management of the institution is entrusted to a matron and a sub-matron, the latter being the daughter of the former. These ladies attend to everything—the education, care, and moral and religious training of the children, as well as the management of the household. Their salaries, which are small (only £70 between them), are the only expenses of this kind to which the institution is put. There are no other employés, all the work of the house being done by the girls. The two matrons—Mrs. Kendall and Miss Kendall—appear to be well fitted for their posts. The following extract from the last annual report shews that the committee are well satisfied with the management of the institution, and bears grateful testimony, at the same time, to the services of Mr. Surgeon Nathan, which are gratuitous. "The health and appearance of the children," says the report, "are such as to give much pleasure to the committee, owing, under God's blessing, to the care and regular habits kept up by their valuable matron, whose heart is in her work, and whose judicious management is assisted by their medical adviser, Mr. Charles Nathan, who is ever ready with his kind and valuable advice." The matron keeps a regular account of all supplies received into the house, with a daily statement of all the expenditure of the stores, and of all sums paid for contingencies on account of the school. She also keeps a "Diary" of all the daily occurrences, and a "visitor's book" which receives the visits of all subscribers to the school, as well as of all persons who call upon the children. Likewise a "black-book," in which is recorded all the offences committed by the children, and the punishment awarded for each offence. Punishment is avoided as much as possible, but in such an establishment it must of course be at times indispensable. The matron is enjoined to be very exact in carrying out all such rules for the management of the school as may be made from time to time by the committee. She is forbidden to be absent from the establishment at any time except by permission of the committee or of the secretary.

Every subscriber of £1 or upwards per annum is entitled to present a child in rotation, provided such subscriber shall have notified to the secretary his or her intention to make such presentation on the occurrence of a vacancy. A book is kept by the secretary, in which is entered the name of the applicant and that of the child to be presented, together with the date of the application. When a vacancy occurs the secretary apprises the first applicant, and the child nominated by him or her is admitted, subject to the approval of the committee. In the case of non-presentation by the first applicant, the secretary gives notice to the next in order, and so on. In the event of two subscribers making application within the same month the subscriber whose name has been longest upon the treasurer's books has priority.

The children are not, on any account, allowed to quit the school until provided with a situation, unless expelled for bad conduct. They are clothed, boarded, and instructed in every branch of household work, plain needlework and knitting. Their religious training is very carefully attended to. Their secular education is limited to reading, writing, and the first four rules of arithmetic. The hours devoted to educational purposes are from nine a.m. until noon. From two until half-past four p.m. they do needlework. Nineteen of the girls have apportioned among them the work of the household. There are two housemaids whose duties are much the same as those of housemaids in a private family; two dining-room maids, who attend to the children's meals, lay and clear the table, clean the knives and forks, &c.; two school-room maids who keep the schoolroom and its furniture, &c., in order; three laundry maids who do the washing, starching, and ironing of the establishment; one kitchen maid who attends to the cook; one baker, who makes all the bread (and excellent bread these girls are taught to make); three flag-maids to keep the pavements clean—two doing the outside work, and the third that within the house; two pathmaids, who keep the paths around the institution clean swept; a gatemaid, who acts as portress; and a parlourmaid, who is the personal attendant of the matron. A change is made in all these offices every month, so that each girl is in her turn made to bear her part in all the duties of the house, and acquires a thorough knowledge of all kinds of household work. All the elder girls are likewise taught to milk and to make butter. There are morning and evening prayers every day, led and directed by the matron. The children are all taken to church every Sunday, and once a month, when there are "sermons for the young," they attend two services on the Sunday. They ordinarily go to St. James's, but they attend alternately St. James's and St. Andrew's to hear the monthly "sermons to the young." They also attend Sunday school, several ladies coming expressly to instruct these children. They, likewise, have Scripture lessons every Wednesday from the ladies of the committee.

The children are all well clothed, well lodged, and well fed. They have three complete suites of clothes a year. This clothing is uniform,—stout and warm brown tweed dresses and capes in the cold season, and a lighter material with linen capes in the warm weather. Their ordinary food is roast beef and roast mutton alternately, with vegetables for dinner and bread and tea, &c., for the other meals. Butter is not allowed as a rule, but is often given by the matron by way of reward and encouragement. Once a week the girls have a "toad in the hole" (chops baked in batter) by way of variety, and on another day they have stewed steaks; they have also currant dumpling on one day in each week. Twenty-three pounds of meat is the usual quantity cooked for dinner. Of bread, the children are allowed to eat as much as they please. The sleeping rooms are all on the upper floor of the establishment. They are well ventilated, and much more lofty than any one would suppose from the external appearance of the place. The beds are stuffed with New Zealand flax, and are well furnished with bed-clothes; they seem very comfortable. The eldest girls have each a bed to themselves. The others sleep in pairs.

A register is kept in which is entered the names of each child, on admission, with the date of such admission, the name of the person on whose nomination such admission was directed, and particulars as to the circumstances of the parents or guardians, if any. Entries are subsequently made as to the person to whom the girl is apprenticed; as to the rewards, if any, which may be allotted to her; and as to any other matters which it may be considered necessary to place on record. At the age of fourteen the girls are eligible to go out of the school as servants to subscribers, in the order in which the names of such subscribers stand in the Secretary's book; such subscriber being of good character and a member of the Church of England. The children are apprenticed to the employer for the four years which remain of the time during which the committee retains its right of control; but power is reserved to the committee to recall any child if not treated with kindness, nor provided with sufficient food or clothing, or not caused to attend regularly a Protestant place of worship. In virtue of their guardianship, until the girl has attained the age of eighteen, the committee are always in a position to interpose in any dispute which may arise between the mistress and servant, and may for that purpose be appealed to by either. They do not, however, interpose in this way unless there is a real necessity for it; and the following, which is one of the rules, contains a very significant hint both to mistresses and servants as to the expediency of being contented, if possible, with each other:—"That however willing," says the rule (the committee may be), "to interfere by advice or encouragement, or to smooth any difference between a mistress and her apprentice, it should be thoroughly understood by both that on no account *whatever* can an apprentice, having once left the school, be received into it again." To give substantial effect to this rule every subscriber on receiving an apprentice is required, either personally or by a substitute authorised by her, to sign a bond embodying a declaration that the apprentice has been taken upon the understanding just mentioned. Each lady on receiving a child from the school is required to pay a sum of £2 to the treasurer. Every girl on leaving the establishment for service is completely clothed, and receives a Bible and Prayer-book. On producing, at the end of the four years, a certificate of her having lived in one family during the whole of that period, and conducted herself to the satisfaction of her mistress, she receives a reward of £2 10s. from the funds of the institution.

C. S.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The National palaver in Macquarie-street and all the lesser talking shops of the colony will very soon be engaged in hot discussion of Mr. Parkes's education scheme. Polemical war-clouds are already gathering, and we hear the first mutterings of the wordy storm. This was to be expected, and even desired. There are few things so much wanted in the colony as free discussion. We boast of it, but practically we have it not. A man may indeed say what he pleases, so long as what he pleases to say is in conformity with the dominant ideas. But if he has anything to state—even though it be a fact within his own knowledge—which is opposed to popular notions or class prejudices, woe to him. He will not be met by argument, but by abuse and probably by deliberate slander. We shall be truly glad if on this momentous question of public education, on which there exists no decided popular prepossession, such as it is held sacrilege to oppose, there should occur an exceptional instance of fair and temperate, yet searching discussion. Be that as it may, we think it due to the importance of the subject to risk a few remarks on the proposed bill.

The framer of the measure was bound to consider not only what might seem best in theory, but what actually exists. We have two systems of general education already on foot, the National (so called) and the Denominational. And while we fully hold with Mr. Parkes that in a country like this—for we will not needlessly commit ourselves to a sweeping generalisation—the Government does right in dealing only with secular education, yet this actual coexistence of the two systems must not be overlooked. Wisely managed it may raise the standard of teaching by a laudable emulation between two classes of instructors. But any attempt to crush the two systems into one, or to favour one at the expense of the other, can only lead to a waste of public money, and, what is even worse, to the cooling of many warm friends of education. Now it cannot be denied that the bill does suggest some notion of a wish on the part of Government to discourage Denominational schools. Perhaps this notion has been strengthened by the language used by Mr. Parkes with regard to the share taken by the various clergy in education. In this colony, at least, where the Denominational schools are more in number, and certainly not worse in quality, than the National, and where, in fact, without the activity of the clergy there would have been little teaching of any kind, his disparagement of their efforts was out of place. His bill, however, professedly is designed to establish something like the English Privy Council system; to give, in fact, public aid to primary schools on condition that they submit to inspection by Government examiners, and reach the Government standard of efficiency in secular teaching. Supposing this to be wisely and impartially done, the colony will gain much by having one controlling Board instead of two, noting and recording the progress and success of different schools, gauging the educational wants of the various localities, and regulating the supply. But if Mr. Parkes's Council are to regulate only secular education—if they are to eschew all distinctively religious teaching—then they ought strictly to abstain from proselytism even to a negative. It is no new remark, that teaching which is declaredly non-religious has a tendency to become irreligious; that where duty commands indifference, habit will often beget hostility. And if this is to be guarded against as a natural tendency of human nature, it cannot be denied that the bill in its present form offers rare opportunities for its development. He would be a bold man who professed thoroughly to understand the 9th section; but as far as we can trace its meaning, it does seem to thrust the Denominational schools into an inferior and dependent position, and to suggest not very remotely the means of getting rid of their claims. The 25th section again clearly shows a design of extinguishing at the end of the year, or at all events depriving of their right to public aid, an indefinite number of schools, which may yet suffice in point of numbers to meet the requirements of the present Denominational School Board. This is an unlucky provision, especially as it is by aiding small schools that the Government can most effectually enlighten the dark places of the colony. Our land legislation (whether wise or otherwise we need not now inquire) has created a scattered population, upon whom it is very difficult and very expensive to bring any civilising influences to bear. If the Government therefore demand a large number of scholars in one school, it will be equivalent to denying aid where it is most needed. If they make this demand with regard to one class of schools and not to another, they will show a partiality which it especially behoves them to avoid. There is a good deal to be said on behalf of each of the existing systems, and we should regret to see either of them dropped or discouraged. Of course, we are familiar with the argument that the subdivision of schools required by the Denominational system involves needless expense. But this argument must not be pressed too far. Generally speaking, different denominations prevail in different localities. And it may be urged, on the other side, that if the National system is not to eliminate religious teaching altogether, the scheme of allowing five different ministers access to every school during a portion of each day must involve expense, confusion, and all manner of practical difficulties. In short, the Government ought neither to supply nor to discourage distinctive religious teaching, and the Council ought simply to supply such regulations and such inspection as shall draw out the best capabilities of either system, and secure secular education of a reasonably high standard to as many persons and in as many places as possible.

We do not, however, agree with those who can see nothing but mischief in Mr. Parkes's bill, and who would cast it out as an unclean thing. There are, doubtless, grave objections to it in its present form, but none, we think, which may not be removed in committee if members will but deal with it in the spirit of fair construction and reasonable compromise. Of course, if we are to have a second edition of the late State-aid debates—if we are to have declamation without argument, religious profession without charity, and a general invocation of the powers supernal and infernal against anything which any member doesn't exactly like—the case is hopeless. Chaos and Old Night will come down on the turbulent debate, and Mr. Parkes's scheme, with all its promise of usefulness, will be buried as deep as the Abbé Sieyès's constitutions. But, as Sir Andrew says, "our hope is better."

We will conclude our remarks by pointing to one clause of the bill which must at all events be discarded if the proposed Council of Education is to discharge its duties harmoniously and conscientiously. We refer to that clause which provides that each of the five members (besides the Colonial Secretary) shall belong to a distinct denomination. The provision reads like a bad joke or a blunder, with malice aforethought. In order to preserve the entire Board from sectarian tendencies, it invests each individual member with a sectarian character. It hushes the "drum ecclesiastic" by introducing five distinct drummers—like Mr. Smangler's "five distinct cats in a wheelbarrow"—each a representative performer, and pledged to beat his own roll-call! Surely this is the very sense of absurdity. It is like setting five men to guard an orchard, and then telling each of them to look sharp that his fellows may not steal the apples. The councillors are appointed for a purely secular duty—why introduce the sectarian element into their several qualifications? It is a precaution which amounts in effect to a suggestion. We remember the young cock in the fable, who, while drowning in the well he had been forbidden to approach, exclaimed with his last feeble crow

> I ne'er had been in this condition
> But for my mother's prohibition!

If Mrs. Partlett would but have "let well alone!" Peter Pindar's ostler, again, learned to grease the horses' teeth, from an unlucky question of his confessor. But Mr. Parkes, not only goes out of his way to suggest that the members of the Council *may* work it for a sectarian purpose, he hints pretty plainly that they *ought*. The bill makes each the hope and champion of a whole denomination; not, surely, that he may leave sectarian interests out of sight, but that he may bag for his own sect the largest share of nuts in the scramble. And the hint is working already—witness the simple-minded gentleman who complains that his co-religionists will have "less than one-sixth" of the controlling power—the Colonial Secretary, of course, being 1 + *x*, where x is an unknown quantity. But the clause seems calculated to ensure not merely a *maximum* of strife but a *minimum* of ability. We are not overstocked with men qualified for the proposed Council, but this provision bars us from using the best we have. To take a familiar illustration, what sort of University crew would Oxford get if she always took one oarsman from each of eight colleges, differing in numbers, and habits, and rowing prowess for the time being? Yet this were an infinitely less absurdity than that on which we have been commenting. The clause must be abandoned, or it will mar the success of the whole scheme—a success on which the welfare of millions yet unborn may depend. We have criticised the measure on broad grounds, in no spirit of hostility or cavil, but with the earnest hope that it may be temperately and judiciously amended, and become law in a form honourable to our Legislature and suited to the needs of our rising population.

INSPECTOR.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

SATURDAY.

THE undermentioned estates were surrendered:—

Henry Hills, of Bowling Alley Point, storekeeper. Liabilities, £741 11s., of which £333 is secured. Assets, £1252 1s. 8d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

David Campbell Williamson, of Bathurst, licensed victualler. Liabilities, £347 13s. 9d. Assets, £481 6s. 8d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Henry Moreton Smith, of George-street, Sydney, toy shop keeper. Liabilities, £177 11s. 5½d., of which £100 is secured. Assets, £20 12s. 9d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

Michael Bindon, of Riley-street, Sydney, gaol warder. Liabilities, £154 4s. 9d. Assets, £31. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Heinrich Schwartz, of Forbes, miner. Liabilities, £377 1s. Assets, £273. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

COURT BUSINESS.

Monday, October 8.—At 11: Motion on rule nisi, Healey v. Mortimer.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, October 8.—At 10: John M'Lean, William Buyers, Robert Nelson, first. At 11: Robert Nelson, Sherriff and Downing, special, for examination.

Tuesday, 9.—At 10: James Nowland, first.

Wednesday, 10.—At 11: George H. Cox, Nelson Lawson, Herman Weissberg, third; John F. Smith, second; Curtis L. Throckmorton, John Holland, single.

Thursday, 11.—At 10: William Douglass, George Murray, first. At 11: John Hosking, adjourned, second.

Friday, 12.—At 11: James O'Neill, Charles Jessop (deceased), William Douglass, Jeremiah Finn, John Oates, Henry J. Bate, Thomas Gostelow, single. *At Braidwood:* James S. Carter, second. *At Maitland:* James O. Fox, single. *At Bathurst:* James F. Young, William Ralph, single.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, October 9.—At 11: John Oates, David Price, Frederick J. Manton, Alexander Grant, James Loder, Frederick Murray Moore, John Dickson.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Pinhey, Bray, Day, G. Hill, and Oatley.

Of nineteen prisoners brought before the Court, three were discharged and one was remanded.

Four persons were fined 5s. each for drunkenness, other four were fined 10s. each, and two others 20s. each for disorderly conduct while drunk in public places.

James M'Gee, apprehended on suspicion of having stolen a tub, a bucket, and sundry articles of tinware, found in his possession, failed to give a satisfactory account thereof, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Robert John Phillips was found guilty of having wilfully damaged a gate, the property of Charles Regan, and was ordered to pay 5s., or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

William J[illegible]son was sentenced to be imprisoned four months, and James Jones, to be imprisoned one month, on conviction (by confession) of having stolen about 20s. from the till of A. Hughes, of George-street; and Johnson further pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing 14s. 9d. from the till of — Nelson, of Paddington, chemist, and was sentenced to be imprisoned a further period of two months. These prisoners do not appear to be above 15 years of age.

The Summons Court was occupied with an affiliation case, which was dismissed.

THE POOR BOX.—Received from Mrs. Pratt, £1. Assisted, five persons; also children.

THE LABOURERS' FUND.—Received from B., £1; Mrs. Chauvel, £1; S. G., £1. Assisted, eleven persons and children.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, October 8th, Messrs. Murphy, Pearce, and Evans; Tuesday, 9th, Messrs. Alexander, Kettle, Austin, and Levy; Wednesday, 10th, Messrs. Pinhey, Chapman, and Raper; Thursday, 11th, Messrs. Birrell, Smithers, Levey, and Day; Friday, 12th, Messrs. G. Hill, Oatley, Cohen, Thornton, and Jolly; Saturday, 13th, Messrs. Bray and Wrench.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE Mr. H. W. Voss and Mr. W. Chatfield.

Joseph Lester, John Coates, John Macdonald, and William M'Kay, firemen belonging to the steamer Ballina, were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands on board. From the statement of the master, Ebenezer Maides, it appeared that on Sunday last, whilst off the Richmond River at anchor, the vessel lost her shear and went broadside to the tide, which was running eight knots; her anchors came home, and she was swept ashore; he called upon prisoners severally to give aid on deck in order to get her off, and they severally refused to lend a hand to heave the vessel afloat. Mr. Greer, who appeared for prisoners, took exception to the jurisdiction, on the ground that the men were not seamen in the ordinary interpretation of the word, but coming under the Masters and Servants Act. The objection was overruled. Lester and Coates were sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour, the others to one month.

Ralph Stoban, of the schooner Elizabeth, for neglecting to deliver to the Shipping Office a list of the crew and passengers within twenty-four hours after the arrival of the vessel. Pleading guilty, he was fined 40s. with costs.

Isabella Harris, 40, found at four o'clock this morning under a verandah in Bourke-street, with a tablecloth and jug under her arm, and being unable satisfactorily to account for the possession of the same, was committed to gaol for one month, with hard labour.

Abdullah, 23, a lascar, was brought up for robbery with violence at Balmain. Elizabeth Smith, wife of a fireman, of the Elfora, keeping a fruit shop in Mort-street, stated that on Thursday night prisoner, whom she had previously seen about the premises, came into her bedroom and said she had plenty of money. She hid a stick he had put down whilst he went away for a short time, and on his return she tried to get away, when he made a stab at her breast; she slipped on one side, and the point of the knife went into the door; she went to give information, and on her return found him in the shop at the till; missed 3s. 0½d. from the till; the door had been forced in. Committed for trial at next Quarter Sessions.

ROSTER.—Monday, 8th, Hon. G. Allen, Mr. G. R. Elliott, Mr. W. Lamb, Mr. J. B. Smithers; Tuesday, 9th, Mr. J. Birrell, Mr. E. S. Hill, Mr. J. Murphy, Mr. H. W. Voss; Wednesday, 10th, Mr. H. Austin, Mr. B. Burdekin, Mr. T. Dangar, Mr. W. Day; Thursday, 11th, Mr. R. Hill, Mr. J. H. Neale, Mr. J. Pemell; Friday, 12th, Hon. A. Campbell, Mr. J. I. Kettle, Mr. T. Spence, Mr. G. Thorne; Saturday, 13th, Mr. T. C. Breillat.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

IN EQUITY.—Before his Honor the Chief Justice.—Jones v. M'Lean, motion by order. Master's Office.—Berry v. Sterling, taxation under decree.

DISTRICT COURT.

NOTICE TO SUITORS.—The several causes herein for this month will be heard and determined in the Jury Court of the Supreme Court, King-street. Undefended cases from No. 5861 to No. 6151, inclusive, will be disposed of to-day.

The *Border Post*, of the 3rd instant, states that the New South Wales Government snagging party, at Albury, are getting ready for the summer campaign. Already they have built four small punts and one large one; and it is intended to construct two more of the former description, and one of the latter. The necessary tackle has not yet arrived from Sydney, but is daily expected. The punts are intended for grappling the logs; and after a chain has been made fast, it is intended to pull out the snags by blocks and tackling on the bank, hauled by teams of bullocks. Any amount of power is of course obtainable by multiplying the blocks; and as soon as the river is low enough, the party will commence actual operations.

SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

IN terms of a notice from the Right Worshipful the Mayor, a meeting of the Municipal Council of Sydney will be held at the Town Hall, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for considering the following notices of motion.

By Alderman Oatley.—That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending the payment of sundry accounts be adopted.

By Alderman Kippax.—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 9th June, recommending that the retaining wall in Riley-street, between Gipps and Albion streets, be re-built by contract, be adopted. That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 27th ultimo, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid on a portion of the west side of the south end of Crown-street, and on a portion of the north side of Cleveland-street; and also that an upset gully be laid in Crown-street, at a cost together of £185, be adopted.

By Alderman Butler.—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 27th ultimo, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid in Junction-lane, and the roadway repaired and ballasted at a cost of £85, be adopted. That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 27th ultimo, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid in Chapel-lane, between Palmer and Crown streets, at a cost of £54, be adopted. That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 30th July, recommending, on petition, that Prince's road be formed and ballasted by contract; and kerbing and guttering laid on the west side at a cost of £58, be adopted.

By Alderman Raphael.—That, in accordance with the recommendation of a Special Committee of the whole Council, the following rate of wages of persons employed on the Corporation works after the first Tuesday in November next be, for labourers 6s.; gangers and overseers, 7s.; mechanics, 9s.; and carters 11s. per diem. That in accordance with the recommendation of the By-laws Committee, a public stand for hackney carriages and cabs (twelve vehicles) be, and the same is hereby appointed at the north end of Phillip-street at its junction with Albert-street. That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 1st instant, recommending that the kerbing at the dray stand in Bridge-street be replaced with granite, at a cost of £25, be adopted.

By Alderman Moore.—That the bill now submitted by the special committee of the whole Council, authorising the raising of a sum not exceeding £5000 to be expended in improvements on the Sydney Common, and the sale of a portion of the land to repay the loan, be adopted.

By Alderman Bown.—That the report of the Water Committee received on the 1st instant, recommending, on petition, that a watermain be laid at the Pyrmont Bridge Company's Road, Glebe, for a distance of 500 yards, at a cost of £270, be adopted.

By Alderman Macintosh.—That the report of the Water Committee, received on the 1st instant, recommending, on petition, that a watermain be laid in Botany Road between Marian-street and Boundary-street, Redfern, at a cost of £130, be adopted.

By Alderman Kippax.—That the report of the Water Committee, received on the 1st instant, recommending, on petition, that a watermain be laid in Albert-street, Redfern, at a cost of £104, be adopted.

By Alderman Oatley.—That the report of the Improvement Committee received on the 1st instant recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid in Belvoir-street, between Castlereagh and Buckingham streets, at a cost of £75, be adopted.

By Alderman Sutherland.—That the report of the Water Committee received on the 1st instant, recommending, on petition, that watermains be laid in Cowper, Elger, Christie, and Sterling streets, Glebe, at a cost of £189, be adopted. That this Council do now proceed to determine on a tender for the construction of three dams between Lachlan and Botany, and for the supply of two cast iron pumps for the Botany Waterworks.

MURRURUNDI.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ACCIDENTS.—A little child, named Evans, whose parents reside in this township, had his fingers chopped with a small axe by its brother; the poor little creature was taken to Dr Gordon's dispensary, where it was found necessary to amputate the fingers at the joints.—Last evening, a young man, named John Murphy, son of Mr. Dennis Murphy, of Scott's Creek, was thrown from a horse down "Green's," and fractured his thigh; the poor fellow was compelled to remain where the accident happened; a bed having been procured, and a fire lighted, a messenger was with some difficulty procured to go for medical aid, at night, a distance of sixteen miles, over a fearful road—a horsetrack over the mountains. Upon the doctor's arrival, Murphy was carried on a door to the only residence there was for miles, and the fractured limb was then attended to, it being impossible to remove the poor fellow to his home, as no cart could travel over such a mountain road, it being only a cattle track.—A man, named Holmes, who was shearing a sheep, had the shears run through the calf of his leg by the sudden struggling of a sheep he was clipping. The quantity of blood that came from the wound caused great alarm, and Dr. Gordon was sent for, and at once stopped the hemorrhage. The poor fellow remains very ill.

SNAKES.—A vast number of these reptiles have already made their appearance in all directions, especially about dwelling-houses.

NEWCASTLE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BUSINESS has been very quiet of late; our harbour does not present a very animated appearance, the long-continued northerly winds may have had some effect in this respect. There are several vessels due, and probably the first southerly winds will bring up a good number of ships.

To-day it blew a gale from the N.W., causing quite a sea in the harbour; some of the shipping suffered slight damage, and the Ganges, lighter, foundered, a young man, named Grant, losing his life. The lighter, which had nearly 100 tons of coal on board was under the lee of the King of Italy, and was thus in a great measure protected from the wind and waves. Between 9 and 10 o'clock, the wind blew with great force, causing quite a heavy sea to run in the harbour. The swell caused was so great that the Ganges was swamped and sunk immediately, without even allowing those on board to reach the King of Italy, which was right alongside. Dalton managed to cling to the rigging of the sunken vessel, and, together with Mills, who was unable to swim, was picked up the next moment by a man named Jeremiah Driscoll, but the unfortunate [illegible] Grant, it is supposed, was sucked under by the lighter, and never again rose to the surface. The police boat was dragging near the spot during the day, but all attempts to recover the body have proved fruitless, and it is expected that Grant has been carried by the strong ebb tide far away from the spot where the accident occurred. The lighter will be raised as soon as the weather clears off sufficiently to allow of the attempt being made. Her mast is visible above the water, but she is out of the channel. There cannot be a doubt that in several instances the coal lighters are overloaded and unfit to live in stormy weather; this is not the first instance by many that a coal lighter has foundered in our harbour in bad weather. Whenever it becomes rough it is with the greatest difficulty the heavy freighted lighters are kept free, the water continually breaking on board. It is to be hoped more caution will be exercised in future in respect to loading those vessels, especially when not only property but life is at stake.

The Education Bill now before the House has caused some discussion, but no public movement has taken place in reference to it. Some day or two since a petition was taken round for signature against the bill, and a committee was formed this afternoon to get up a petition in favour of it, which will be forwarded to Mr. J. Hannel, our member, for presentation.

PROGRESS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(From the Register, September 26.)

THE annual report of Mr. J. Boothby, Government Statist, has just been laid before Parliament. It shows that during 1865 there was a larger addition to the population than in any year since 1855, amounting to 9264 persons, giving a rate of increase during the year of 6½ per cent. as compared with 5 per cent. during 1864, and 3⅜ in 1863. The total inhabitants of the province, estimated from the returns of births and deaths and of immigration and emigration by sea, numbered, on 31st December last, 156,605 persons—80,686 males, and 75,919, females.

The excess of immigration over emigration by sea was greater during 1865 than in either of the previous ten years. The total addition to the population from this source amounted to 4766 persons, of whom 2649 were males and 2117 females. The number of immigrants introduced at the public expense, or partly so, was 4625, of whom 2692 were males and 1933 females. From these figures it would appear that 141 persons were added to the community from beyond the sea over and above the whole of the immigrants introduced by the State. Since the resumption of immigration in October, 1862, 9382 Government immigrants have arrived. During the like period the net addition to our population by the excess of arrivals over departures was 9935 souls—showing that the community has increased by the landing of 553 persons more than the whole number of Government immigrants on our shores.

The revenue returns for the year 1865, it is pointed out, exhibit a remarkable increase in all sources of income, but more especially in the Land Fund receipts. The total revenue for the twelve months amounted to £1,089,128, as compared with £775,837 in 1864—an addition of £313,291, or 42 per cent. The great demand for land and the high prices paid swelled the amount of the land sales to the large sum of £504,677, or an increase of £256,672, or nearly twice the sum received in the previous year. The Customs revenue was also greater than had been collected in any preceding year. This, the only source of taxation, produced £240,183, or one-fifth more than last year, being at the rate of 30s. per head of the population—a lower rate than is imposed upon any other Australian community. The moneys derived from the occupation of Crown lands increased by 58 per cent., or from £48,361 in 1864 to 73,891 in 1865—the augmented rents under the new pastoral leases having become due. The receipts from the railways also increased from £118,367 to £134,070, or by £15,763—nearly 12 per cent. Other sources of revenue, as water rates, harbour dues, postages, licenses, fines, fees, and forfeitures, and telegraph receipts, also show marked advances, indicating considerable activity and progress.

The particulars as to the banks for the year 1865 are given in the following useful figures:—The total average liabilities of the banks have increased from one million sterling in 1863 to two millions in 1865, and the average assets from two millions sterling in the former year to three millions in the latter. It also appears that during the year 1865 the assets increased from £2,361,300 to £3,031,705, or by the sum of £670,405; whilst the liabilities advanced from £1,498,473 in 1864 to £1,947,217 in 1865, or by £448,744 only. Another important feature in these statements is the large increase in deposits during the twelve months, viz., from £1,158,931 to £1,568,151—an addition of £409,220; whilst the discounts were augmented from £1,724,759 to £2,424,924, or by the large sum of £700,165 sterling. Since 1863 the note circulation has advanced by £108,031, standing now at £340,512; the amount of coin, bullion, and Government securities held by the banks increasing in a somewhat less proportion, namely, from £331,475 in 1863 to £450,596 at the date of the returns now reviewed (December 31, 1865).

The combined export and import trade of 1865 amounted to more than six millions sterling, or double what it was ten years ago. On this subject Mr. Boothby says:—"Following upon a year of unexampled prosperity, and one in which the exports of staple produce alone increased to the extent of a million sterling, or 45 per cent., it is not surprising that the total imports of 1865 increased one-fifth, and that the enhanced purchasing power of the community necessitated a like advance in the value of goods cleared for home consumption—£2,122,923 and £2,552,407 being the value in the respective years—a difference of £429,484 sterling. The increase in the imports of 1864 over 1863 was likewise at the rate of 20 per cent. In 1865 we consumed in the colony imported goods equal to £16 6s. per head for each individual of the community (the rate in the previous year being £14 8s. per head), all but a fraction being the manufacture or productions of the mother country and her possessions." In reference to the exports of 1865 a decrease is shown of £175,619, or about 5 per cent. below the shipments of 1864, in which year they amounted to the unprecedented sum of £3,305,545 sterling, in 1865 only reaching £3,129,846 in value, showing, however, a large increase upon 1863, when they amounted to £2,358,817 sterling, evidencing a satisfactory advancement in the producing capabilities of the colony. Although the exports of staple produce show a reduction of £200,880 in 1865, as against an addition of £920,181 in 1864, which addition was six times greater than the increase in 1863, it must not be forgotten that the value of the raw material exported in 1865 was three quarters of a millions sterling, or nearly one-third more than the value of the shipments only two years since, or nearly five times the annual increase then recorded." There was slight decrease during the year in the amount of business done with Victoria, but the transactions with New South Wales showed an increase of nearly 80 per cent. Separating the trade via the River Murray from the general trade, a considerable increase appears in the returns of 1865 as compared with those of 1864, the combined imports and exports amounting to £266,862 against £196,250, or an advance of 40 per cent. The river trade is almost exclusively confined to New South Wales, very few goods being landed or shipped on the Victorian side. The down traffic, nearly all wool from stations on the Darling, amounted to £140,105 in value, and the stores sent up to £126,677; the former item showing an increase of nearly 100 per cent., and the latter of about one-fourth above that of the previous season. The exports to Victoria by the river last year amounted to £15,595, this season to £89 only; there have been no imports thence, river-borne, for several years. The number of steam-vessels entered at ports on the River Murray was thirty six, or fourteen more than last year; and the number of departures up river was thirty-nine, or thirteen more, the total capacity being 4620 tons.

In the shipping returns for the year it is shown that fewer vessels cleared with cargoes, but in other respects they exhibit a similar number of vessels arriving and departing, and a considerably greater carrying capacity. In 1864, 617 ships arrived of 160,095 tons; in 1865, 619 ships of 183,102 tons—an addition of two vessels and 23,007 tonnage.

The railway returns for the year show a large increase in passenger traffic, but a decrease in the proceeds of the goods traffic. The total number of passengers conveyed on both lines was 402,550, as against 359,035 in 1864; and the total goods traffic 261,183 tons, as compared with 255,928 tons in the previous year. The aggregate receipts amounted to £133,280, as against £129,246; the increase in the sum received from passengers and sundries being £4865, and the deficiency from goods £831—showing a net increase of £4034, as compared with an increase of £31,990 in the previous year. It must be borne in mind, however, that the returns for 1864 were remarkably favourable, owing to the abundant harvest of that year. It is, therefore, satisfactory to find that the extension of the passenger traffic has been so large, and that the diminution in the goods branch has not been greater. In comparison with the receipts for 1863, there is an increase of £11,128 in the passenger receipts, and of £24,382 in the goods traffic, which, together with an addition of £414 in the miscellaneous receipts, shows a total increase of £36,024, extending over a period of two years.

The report from which the above particulars are taken contains most useful information on agricultural and pastoral matters, though it has been anticipated by previous publications. The usual elaborate tables also accompany the report, which is a valuable history of the year's progress.

THE "HYDROLICUM," A NEW MEANS OF IRRIGATION.

THE following communication, on a subject of very great interest to our farmers and gardeners, has been sent to the editor of the *Launceston Times*, by Mr. James Green, of Mountain Vale, Tasmania:—

There is something new (says Mr. Green) under the sun after all, and in this colony, too. At the last November show in Longford, held by the Northern Agricultural Society, there was exhibited a number of drawings of an "Hydrolicum" or water-engine, for irrigation, supplying towns, villages, villas, and the farmstead with water, by Mr. I. D. Edwards, engineer, Carrick, of which the Launceston papers gave full particulars at the time. Being impressed with the practicability of the scheme, I at once communicated with the inventor; the result was that, after a survey, a contract was entered into between myself and Mr. Edwards, to supply me with one, he guaranteeing that it should be self-acting, and in every respect equal to the promises held out in the written descriptions attached to the drawings at the exhibition; and moreover, it was to be kept in repair for twelve months, except it be thrown out of order through unnecessary meddling. The same being now accomplished, I beg, through the medium of your paper, to give a description of the machine and its working capabilities. I should say that this is of a more simple construction than the elaborate and expensive machines as per drawings exhibited at Longford.

At a distance of about 200 feet from my house there is a small stream of pure water, which comes in an open drain from the River Liffey; the house is on an elevation twelve feet above the stream; there is a small reservoir in which we used to dip our buckets for water, which overflows, and this spot was taken advantage of to fix the Hydrolicum on. Over the reservoir is fixed a substantial framework (similar to the one in Wellington-street for the fire-bell); on the top of this stage there is a cask and one of Douglas's small lifting-pumps, deprived of its handle, instead of which there is a lever nine feet long working up and down, the fulcrum of which is one-third from the pump, the bucket being attached to this end; at the other end there is an iron rod and chain descending to the ground; and at the end of this is the secret of the motive power, which I shall endeavour to explain, although rather difficult without diagrams. Suspended by the chain above mentioned is a drum similar to a five-gallon oil-drum—I have my suspicion that it is one of them, but its original identity is lost under japan and paint; through the centre of this, and projecting about two inches over the ends, is a three-quarter-inch round iron, well secured with nuts to the ends, and forming journals which would allow the drum to revolve round, but for a contrivance which will only allow it to go half round. There is a piece taken out of the whole length of the drum three inches and a half wide, which allows a stream of water to enter freely; this being suspended by two iron rods to the chain at the extremity of the lever, and the water allowed to flow into it, its weight becomes too heavy, and it having fifteen inches to fall in, gravitation draws it down, the water still flowing into it and accelerating its motion, the aperture keeping uppermost for the first ten inches; for the remaining five inches it gives half a revolution and discharges every drop of water instantaneously, the lever being counterpoised at the other end brings the drum back to its original position: it takes only five inches of its downfall to upset, but it takes the whole fifteen inches on its return to get the aperture uppermost, which is of great advantage, as no water can enter into it before it is at its highest point, when it begins to fill again and go through the same operation, which takes six seconds in filling and four seconds descending and emptying, consequently it will make six lifts of the bucket in the pump every minute, which lift being seven inches and a half and the pump three inches in diameter, raises one gallon and one pint every minute, or 1620 gallons every twenty-four hours, fifteen feet high. The water is discharged in the first instance into the cask on the top of the framing; from the bottom of this cask there is a three-quarter inch pipe about 250 feet in all for conveying the water into the farmyard, irrigating the garden, use of the cottages, the house, laundry, horse troughs, duck-pond, &c. If the cocks that supply these be all shut at the same time, the water would soon flow over the cask, and the machinery would work to no purpose; but this is provided against, for as soon as the cask gets full the machine stops, just at a point when the aperture in the drum is downward, and it will keep thus until one-half of the water in the cask is withdrawn, when it starts to work again; this stopping of the machine was an afterthought, and not in the original contract, but of the greatest consequence, as it saves unnecessary tear and wear. Now, Mr. Editor, I have explained as much as I am able to do. My object in writing this is to show what great things may be accomplished through so simple a means. It is true that it is not every one who is so blessed as to have a stream of water so near his house; yet distance is no object; it is only a question of expense. If there be a river and no available fall, then a Chinese irrigating wheel might be introduced; if there be a lagoon or a standing pool, then a wind machine may be introduced, and in this colony eight months out of the twelve we have as much wind, either night or day, as will pump a large quantity of water. On the arid plains of Australia what a godsend such a thing would be for pumping water from wells for the use of cattle, sheep, &c., where they die in thousands for want of it.

POPPIES AND OPIUM.

(From the "New Industries," in the Australasian, September 29.)

THERE is nothing like wearing down a prejudice. We are all well aware that with many, if not most of our readers, the mere mention of the words "poppies" and "opium" will bring up the idea of John Chinaman, deadly narcotics, smoking shops, and smuggling. We perfectly agree with our problematical objectors that opium, taken for the purpose of sensuous enjoyment, is the most deadly enemy to human happiness that has perhaps ever been produced, and greatly more deleterious than the use of ardent spirits. The misery it causes is indescribable, and not only is the ruin of individuals, but of whole nations; for there is little doubt that it is one of the principal causes of the prostration of the Eastern people, Turkey, Persia, India, and China, before the Europeans. To grow the poppy, therefore, in Australia, instead of importing it, with a view to increasing and cheapening the supply, we should hold an unmitigated evil, and one to which no countenance should be given. But, in the first place, it would probably have no such effect, but only displace an equal quantity that is now being brought in from abroad, retaining the profit in our own pockets; and if it did, nothing could be easier than to check it by legislative interference; but, secondly, the first value of the poppy is by no means for producing opium. It will probably surprise many of our readers to be told that in whole regions of Europe the poppy only ranks second to wheat in the breadth of land under cultivation, and that this cultivation is exclusively for the production of oil. Poppy oil stands only second to olive oil, which it closely resembles, for culinary purposes. Its taste is so closely like that of olive oil as to be hardly distinguishable, and as the olive can only grow in warm climates, the poppy has been for many years past largely cultivated in Belgium, Holland, and Germany. From Germany it was introduced into France in 1808, to make up for the failure of the olives, and speedily rooted itself there. Looking from the ramparts of Lille, the capital of French Flanders, one can see in every direction a multitude of little windmills actively at work. These are busy crushing out the oil, and the number is every year increasing. It is for the value of the oil that we cannot help thinking that it is well worth giving it a trial in Australia, as it has the double merit of growing upon nearly any soil, and requiring very little skill or labour.

Botanists reckon twenty-five kinds of poppies, but only two or three are of any economic value. In many parts of Europe it grows like a weed, and appears to be indigenous, in England especially, as many of us know well. Who can forget the scarlet glitter of the flowers among the corn, very pretty to look at, but an awful nuisance to the farmer. In hotter countries, like India, for example, it never grows wild, and can only be kept thriving by cultivation. This common English poppy (*P. roa*) has here and there been grown for opium, but its only commercial use hitherto is from the amount of colouring matter contained in its leaves. Another species is grown in one particular locality for medicinal purposes. This is at Mitcham, in Surrey, the place which we have described in a former number of *The Australasian* as growing lavender and mignionette for the London market. The plant is allowed to grow to maturity, when the heads are carefully cut off, and packed for the chemists. The heads are usually gathered when quite ripe, but would be more active as medicinal agents if gathered green. They vary in size from that of a hen's egg to the fist. Their texture is papyraceous, the colour yellow, or a yellowish brown. This may seem a small trade, but for this alone it brings in many thousands a year.

For whatever purpose the poppy is grown, the mode of cultivation is the same. It is sown from seed, and should be put in in autumn. The soil is not of much consequence. Some of the best Malwa (Indian) opium is grown in very rich soil, but the poppy-fields in the north of Europe are commonly on thin loams, clays, or chalk. All that is required is to keep the ground clean, tolerably manured, and not too dry. As it approaches maturity the watering should be increased, otherwise the plant requires little care. About the middle of summer it comes to maturity. It is then from two to four feet high, and the flower from three to four inches in diameter. How long it is allowed to grow depends upon whether it is intended for opium or for seed. If for opium, the practice is to commence operations as soon as the leaves are beginning to drop off. The peasants go out after sunset with a short, four-bladed knife, and make a cut round each of the stems. In the morning they return and collect the gum that has exuded. The usual quantity is a grain. The plant will bear a second cut and no more. The process of preparation is very simple. No machinery is required; indeed, a Hindoo peasant is always so miserably poor, that, if it were, nothing could be done; but he puts the grains in a little earthen pot, and breaks them well up, adding a little, a very little, water, just a spoonful or two, till it works into a paste. It is then dried, and packed in bundles of leaves, of about 4 lb. each, and shipped for China. That miserable Chinese war of 1839, so disgraceful to England, was caused by the persistence in attempting to smuggle Indian opium; but the quantity is much less than is supposed, for it is reckoned that in the province of Malwa, where the most and the best is raised, the quantity of land under cultivation for this purpose is not above 50,000 acres. In some parts of Turkey and Persia more water is added. The grains are put in metal vessels, and then the water is evaporated till the mixture is reduced to one-third. It is then dried and packed in bundles like the Indian. Europe is chiefly supplied with opium from Smyrna.

The method of growing the plant for oil is just as simple. It is allowed to grow till perfectly ripe. The capsules at this stage contain an immense quantity of seed, which is apt to drop out. It is better, therefore, as the plants are taken out, to have a cloth spread on the ground, or else to be careful to hold it quite upright. The seed is then simply shaken into the sacks and carried to the mills to be ground. Any little machinery of the simplest kind will be sufficient. The seed is all economised. The oil has a ready sale. The residuum forms most capital oil cakes, considerably more fattening than that from colza and rape. The haulm is sold to the bakers for their ovens. We end as we began, by saying that we cannot but think that it will pay very well to begin growing the poppy, at first of course on a very small scale, in Australia.

SENSATIONS ON FIRST BEHOLDING JERUSALEM.—At length, when expectation had almost failed, we hear the welcome cry, "Jerusalem! Jerusalem!" The Greeks in the retreat of the famous ten thousand, as recorded by Xenophon, did not more fondly descry their ships and the sea, than I hailed the city of the Great King. I will briefly describe my feelings when the long looked-for capital of Judea first burst upon my delighted gaze. Leaping from the saddle, I fling myself upon my knees, Dr. Smith doing the same. After an interval spent in prayer and meditation, I rise, and from where I stand, the city, the surrounding mountains, the whole scene where Jesus lived, taught, died, and rose again, is spread out like a map before me I gaze upon the new and exciting view that I may indelibly imprint its features on the tablets of my memory. "Can," I mentally exclaimed, "that well-shaped range of mountains, arising on my right, dimly outlined and veiled in a purple haze, be Moab, the name of which is to us as a household word? Is that three-topped hill before me the Olivet of the ascension? This the Valley of Rephaim and Gihon, yawning at my feet and running into the Kedron? Are these yellow walls and embattled towers, sharply framed in the clear blue sky, and these innumerable domes, habitations? In a word, is this really Jerusalem?" Rushing before my mind's eye in quick and close succession follow scenes and stories of Bible history: David and his warriors, Solomon, the Temple and its glory, the weeping Jeremiah and his melting threnodies; Nehemiah and his compatriots rebuilding the city and sanctuary; anon the Lord Jesus in the flesh, crucifixion, subsequent earthquake, and darkness appear upon the scene. Again, disciples, apostles, Rome's legions, ruin and destruction, like Banquo's ghost, pass in review before me. All is dreamlike, yet with the effect of reality. During this ecstacy my companions have been shouting, but I neither hear nor see them. The fair scene around me is vague and indefinite, that of the past sharp and distinct. Can there be a quality of mind? Can one and the same faculty be in two places at the same instant? Or is thought so quick as to defy our present slow process of reasoning, or fail to detect different points of time, or the order of succession in which events occur? If so we need no new faculty, when disembodied, but simply the retention of those we already possess intensified, to see at a glance all that we have ever thought or done in a lifetime, to feel in a moment the unspeakable effects of remorse, or enjoy in the beating of a pulsation the concentrated happiness of ages.—*Dollick Black's Hundred Days in the East.*

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EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

(Translated from the Revue des deux Mondes of 1st January, 1866.)

(Concluded from the Herald of 18th and 28th September.

CANADA.

If, after having shown the insufficiency of the English voluntary system, still further proof is required of the necessity for State intervention in the matter of primary instruction, we may find it by investigating the progress of this instruction in Canada—an English colony, where the peculiarities of two very different races (the Anglo-Saxon and the French) are freely developed, yet without exhibiting any distinction in the force of the illustration they afford for the purpose of the present argument. Until the Legislature of Canada interfered in the organisation of its primary education, its rural districts were plunged in total ignorance. Quebec and Montreal had alone some establishments where children of the upper and middle classes received instruction in elementary knowledge—often too soon forgotten. A traveller (Talbot) after having in those days traversed Upper Canada, declares that he has not seen, during five years' residence, more than two persons holding books in their hands. In truth, he declares, that books were there as uncommon as apples on the mountains of the polar regions.

In Lower Canada, inhabited by the French, the ability to read and write was an accomplishment so rare that more than one member of Parliament was destitute of it.

A newspaper of Quebec proposed to found an adult school in order to communicate to the legislators of the province the knowledge indispensable for their functions. One of the Governors of this province (Lord Durham) was astonished, on arriving in the colony, to find that absolutely nothing had been done towards the instruction of the lower classes.

UPPER CANADA.

At length, in Upper Canada, the Legislature interposed in 1841 and 1843, and established a general system of primary instruction, sustained by contributions from the general revenue and by local taxation. We find here one of those men who, like Barnard and Horace Mann, in the United States, have devoted themselves with indomitable energy, and in a just and elevated spirit, sustained by extensive administrative ability, to the work of National education. The Rev. Dr. Ryerson, after having studied with care the scholastic institutions of Europe and America, published a report on primary instruction in Upper Canada, the conclusions of which were ratified by Parliament. He borrowed from Germany its normal (training) schools, from Ireland its non-sectarian system, and from the United States the fruitful principle that the instruction of the people is a public service, for which it is therefore a duty to make public and compulsory provision. By these means an organisation has been established, in which the Canadians have found good reason for satisfaction and pride—judging from the rapid progress which they have made through its instrumentality.

Every township is divided into sections sufficient for the support of a school. In every section the electors name a school committee of three members, who constitute a corporate body in which is invested the school, with all the revenues appertaining thereto. This committee nominates the schoolmaster, superintends the instruction, levies the school-tax, and substantially exercises the entire management, but under a legal obligation to keep the school open at least six months in every year. A fund composed of a parliamentary grant, and an equal sum being the aggregate result of the taxation, is distributed among all the school sections in proportion to the number of scholars attending the public school.

The schools are visited twice every week by inspectors; these are required to hold annually a conference in each section. Such meetings have a tendency to create in remote districts some pulsations of an intellectual life above the ordinary standard of an isolated local schoolmaster. Associated as a Board, the inspectors examine candidate teachers, and issue their diplomas. The superior direction appertains to a central authority divided into two branches:—the executive, confided to the chief superintendent of education, and the legislative, exercised by the Council of Public Instruction. The functions of the superintendent are very important. He apportions the public funds, and decides upon disputed questions; to him are addressed all the reports of the local committees, which he condenses in a general report submitted yearly to Parliament.

We find here a principle of administration borrowed from England which is deserving of notice. The English often confide to a single functionary the complete direction of service, with the unfettered right of nominating all his subordinates, in many of their tribunals, and, instead of several magistrates, a single Judge sits and decides. When the object is to elicit truth by discussion, they readily seek enlightenment through deliberating bodies, or consulting committees; but when the object is simply to administer, to judge, they prefer to resort to the decision of an individual, because the responsibility for good or evil is thus palpably attached to a determinate person, and, if anything goes wrong, the public know whom to accuse. A collective responsibility is a feeble security for good administration, as compared to that of an individual. A single chief administrator is, moreover, specially capable of making a good selection of subordinates, for two reasons, the one, that he is best acquainted with the qualities he requires in his agent; and the other, that he has a direct interest in avoiding a bad choice; because on him will fall the blame in the public opinion which controls him and that of the higher executive power on which he is himself dependent.

The question of religious instruction in the schools received in Upper Canada a solution which merits special attention, because it holds a middle place between the Irish and American systems. It does not amount to total and radical secularisation as generally in the United States, and yet the liberty of conscience is scrupulously respected. In no school are the children compelled to read, or to hear read, any religious book, or join in any religious exercise, whatever it may be—without the consent of their parents. The schoolmaster is allowed to engage in the doctrinal religious instruction only of those who are willing to receive it, and as to those only, at some specially appointed time not infringing upon the ordinary class hours of the general school. But although thus bound to avoid sectarian doctrine in his general instruction, he is, nevertheless, bound to inculcate the general principles of morals and natural religion. It may not be superfluous to cite on this important subject the instructions of the Council of Public Instruction. "The system adopted in Ireland should serve as the model for Upper Canada. Under that system it is recognised as the duty of the teacher to impress powerfully on the minds of the children a conviction of the necessity of religion,—to cultivate practically the moral sense, to teach the love of God and man,—to awaken a sentiment of sincere piety, yet always avoiding any reference to the disputed questions which characterise the different communions. Here our teachers should act in the same point, joining example to precept, they should take for their ideal, piety, justice,—a sacred regard for truth. They should stimulate patriotism, humanity, universal benevolence. They should keep in mind that sobriety, activity, frugality, chastity, moderation, are virtues no less essential to the liberty of nations than ornamental in social life. Finally, as far as the intelligence of their pupils will admit, they should lead them to understand the destination of man and the obligations which result therefrom, and lay the best foundations of future happiness by cultivating their good feelings and inspiring them with horror for every kind of moral evil." This system, borrowed from the law of Massachusetts, is excellent. To confide to the lay instructor the teaching of these moral and religious truths to which man can rise by the force of reason alone—and to reserve to the clergy those doctrines which rest on revelation; such is the method adopted to ensure, on the one hand, the independence of the State, and on the other, respect for liberty of conscience.

Neither the Canadian Parliament nor the school sections shrunk from the expense which the development of this system of education has exacted, while in 1850, the sum devoted to primary instruction was £102,619, for the year 1856 it had reached £194,420. In less than six years the amount had nearly doubled. The sacrifice reached very nearly to the standard of the United States. For a population of 953,225 souls, it was about five francs per head. Recognising the decisive importance of rearing competent teachers, the Legislature voted £25,000 to erect at Toronto a training school, which the intelligent Governor of Canada, Lord Elgin, solemnly opened on the 24th November, 1852.

In 1856 the number of school masters had reached 2622, with annual salaries, varying from £70 to £400, and 1067 school-mistresses, with salaries from £60 to £150. The number of children frequenting the primary schools had reached 251,145, of whom 113,725 were girls—being the proportion of one pupil to seven inhabitants. Since 1857 the progress has been rapid, and above all, the quality of the instruction has been strikingly improved by the means, and indirectly by the higher standard, the good example of those teachers who have proceeded from the Training School at Toronto.

As a complement to the primary school, the Canadian Government has established in all directions popular libraries similar to those of the United States. It is not enough to teach children to read; it is equally necessary to inspire them with a taste for reading, and to place within their reach books combining attraction with instruction. This we are only now beginning to understand in France and Belgium, where some laudable efforts have been lately made to establish these useful institutions. In Upper Canada, a country of Anglo-Saxon origin, and where consequently from national character an appeal to the State for intervention was least to be expected, there has been no hesitation in resorting to Parliament to encourage these popular libraries, so fully manifest in their usefulness. It is interesting to see how the central power, and the local administrations have herein combined their resources, because others may perhaps find it an example which may be advantageously followed. A special fund has been constituted under the Parliamentary grant. The public library fund, and the local districts also, impose on themselves a local rate for the acquisition of books. The Council of Public Instruction has published a catalogue of more than 6000 works which it is able to procure at a reduced price, because it can take a large number. Each local school committee then sends lists of the books which it requires, adding the prices, and it receives, besides the required books, other volumes of an equal value. The State thus assists to the extent of one-half in the creation of the library, and the superior council, more enlightened than the local authorities, can enrich it with books of a higher standard than they have been able or disposed to purchase with their own funds. A room is often appropriated in the school building to the popular library, and the schoolmaster constituted the librarian. In this way the means of prolonged self-instruction are placed in his hands, and he can thus also continue in after years to direct the intellectual culture of former pupils by the books which he recommends and lends them. Libraries are in truth an indispensable complement of schools, and it would be well if the example of the United States and Canada were followed by individuals, districts, and States in a noble rivalry of efforts and sacrifice for their creation in every part of Europe.

LOWER CANADA.

The organisation of popular instruction in Lower Canada is perhaps even more interesting than that of Upper Canada, because it shows how a country heretofore deplorably in arrear of the whole civilised world in this respect can, at one vigorous bound, place itself in a very few years on a level with the most advanced nations. This illustration affords us also an additional lesson, as it shows us how, in the midst of a people of French origin, a problem which even in France itself has been declared insoluble, has been successfully dealt with—that of combining an independent local administration with an efficacious general system of instruction; accomplishing, that is to say, the desirable end of decentralisation, without its threatened and too common accompaniment of disorganisation.

The organic law of primary instruction in Lower Canada dates from 1847, but it has been several times amended by subsequent Acts. The following are its leading provisions:—On the first Monday in July, in each year, in every district, the landowners and inhabitant householders assemble to elect a school committee of five members, in which as a continuing corporate body the school property is vested. Its powers are very extended: it watches over the erection and repair of buildings—nominates or dismisses the teachers—and levies the taxes required to defray the expenses of education, with power to enforce them upon defaulters, by summary proceedings before a justice of the peace. The elected members are bound, under penalty, to fulfil these functions, which are regarded as a civic duty. Such is the basis of the system. An institution thus solidly established and armed for vigorous action, it has all the rights of an individual, and, in its corporate character, continuity of action. Its great merit is that it survives the variable decision of majorities, an especial feature in a democratic community, where all is incessantly liable to be called in question through the frequent changes of individual agency consequent on periodical election.

Such a system affords great encouragement to individual sacrifices for works of general utility. Benevolent individuals are more disposed to enrich the school with their donations, because they know that their own district will receive the whole advantage. Comparatively few men will bestow a legacy or gift upon a nation, because it seems to amount only to a drop in the ocean, whereas those who give to the school of their own district, with which they are personally familiar, can realise its full advantage—and, for a moderate sum, obtain a large and visible result. Nor is it easy in other ways, by mere donation, to do good to our fellow-creatures, when we consider how difficult it is to avoid thereby enfeebling the wholesome pride and energy of self-dependence. A donation to a school is free from this danger,—inasmuch as to instruct the child is to prepare the man to support himself. School foundations are, no doubt, established as they are in Europe, open to many objections, and to inevitable abuses. Conducted by special trustees which the founder has designated,—or recruited by elections made by themselves, they escape the indispensable control of public opinion; vegetate in routine; fail to satisfy the growing wants of society,—and, obstinately attached to the traditions of the past, become transformed into bulwarks of opposition to all progress and all reform. They both provoke and merit the violent opposition of succeeding generations, until at last there appears no remedy short of actual suppression, such as that effected by most European nations in regard to their religious corporations, or such radical changes as are now under consideration with regard to the educational foundations of England; in which the last inquiry of 1861 has disclosed intolerable abuses. In Canada, as in the United States, these dangers are precluded in a way equally simple and effectual. The nomination of the trustees of scholastic foundations is confided to the suffrage of the citizens. By this means, the stability of ancient institutions is combined with the mobility requisite to meet the changing necessities of modern society. The perpetuity of the school is secured without surrendering it to the control of a retrograde spirit; and assurance is afforded that it will always meet the wants of society for the time being.

In securing the means of instruction, however, the Canadian law does not leave the initiative wholly at the mercy of the inhabitants of localities. It arms the central power with a remedy against local negligence; as the guardian of the general welfare. If the electors neglect to choose the school committee, the Government is empowered to nominate them on the application of the Chief Superintendent of Instruction, and they derive from this nomination the same powers, including that of levying the school-rate, as if they had been elected by the ratepayers.

How to raise the funds required for public instruction? This important point is regulated in Canada with equal justice and decision. Every year the Parliament votes a sum in aid of primary instruction, which is appropriated among all the districts in accordance with their necessities, and these are obliged in their turn to raise a local contribution equal to the sum locally allotted. The heads of families are also required to pay a monthly contribution during the eight months forming the school year, for every child of proper age to attend the school, whether he attend or not. This contribution cannot exceed 2s. per month for each child. The very poor are exempted. Besides the above the School Committee may levy such additional sums as they deem necessary. This was decided by an amendment of the law in 1856, which gives to the local committee an authority which is not even confided to the Queen, that of levying a tax not voted by Parliament, no degree of power being considered excessive which is necessary to the energetic fulfilment of the duties of those who are entrusted with the advancement of education. There remains, indeed, a safeguard against excess in its exercise, in the frequent re-election of the committee by the ratepayers. If these are discontented, it is for them to choose other delegates. So far as the system above explained gives any power to the central to control the local authority, it is justified by the consideration that those districts in which ignorance is most general are precisely those which, left to themselves, will submit to the least sacrifices for the sake of education. The central school-authorities—specially qualified to judge of the need of each locality—measures its aid according to this standard, and thus requires at the same time the district to raise at least an equivalent amount. But this service once assured, it is the local committee which decides absolutely, and under its own responsibility as to any additional local rate. It levies the rate, and expends it, and so long as this expenditure is not diverted from the system of education established by the law, without having to render account to any other authority than that of its contributors. We recognise here the same principle of administration which has proved so effectual in the United States, viz., that of special committees invested with extensive powers, but who depend directly on electors. The central authority traces for the local authority the outline of its obligations, and the latter is supreme in all which concerns their particular application. Each thus fulfils its appropriate function. The central authority is best situated to determine the general object, the local to direct the details.

The law has not enumerated the matters to be compulsorily taught in the primary schools of Lower Canada. This important point is left to the local committees; but, according to the former practice, religious instruction is given in the school. Yet it became necessary to provide for the wants of dissenting communions, and the following is the singular expedient here adopted by the Legislature. The 26th article of the law of 1846 provides that the dissentient minority shall have the right of notifying in writing to the committee of the majority that it does not approve of the instruction given, and that it has elected three distinct trustees to erect another school.

As soon as the minority supplies twenty children of proper age to send to the classes, *i.e.*, between five and fifteen years, it obtains the same legal status as a distinct school district. It has thereby a right to a proportionate contribution, and its separate trustees levy the equivalent rate on the property of their separate electors, who are therepon relieved from the duty of contributing to the fund raised by the majority. This system is open to many objections. It fritters away the collective resources, and in thinly peopled districts it sacrifices the rights of those who dissent from the creed of the majority without being sufficiently numerous to avail themselves of their exceptional privilege. It most nearly resembles the double system which has been in operation in Australia, but which has now been abandoned [in Victoria.—Translator] to the great advantage no less of the tax-payer than of the school.

In Lower as well as in Upper Canada it has been regarded as a main object, without which nothing could be considered as attained, to provide efficient schoolmasters. Three Training Schools have been organised—one at Montreal, that of Mr. Gill, English and Protestant,—a second, also at Montreal, French and Catholic, bearing the name of James Cartier—the navigator who discovered Canada in 1534,—and a third, at Quebec, also French and Catholic, that of Laval. The creation and support of three establishments instead of one, entails a great expense; but it affords the advantage of attracting a great number of scholars, and diffusing good methods of instruction among different portions of the people. From the date of their commencement, in 1850, up to 1864, these establishments have been frequented by 1557 pupils, of whom 575 have obtained diplomas. This last number indicates either small aptitude in the candidate or considerable rigour in the required examination under the active and enlightened influence of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, M. Chaveaux. Excellent measures have been adopted to stimulate the zeal and form the instruction of the teachers under training. Associations have been arranged, and conferences held, whereat they meet from time to time to discuss questions connected with school affairs, and initiate new methods. At these meetings they present written papers which are submitted to public discussion, and of which the best are published in a work entitled "The Journal of Public Instruction," edited by the superintendent, M. Chaveaux, and sent gratuitously to every schoolmaster. These gatherings have effected great good. The teachers, detached for a few days from their restricted and uniform task, receive an agreeable and useful stimulus from this contact with their colleagues and superiors, and acquire new ideas and aspirations in the direction of progress. Rewards are also accorded to those who exhibit most ability in teaching and success in the advancement of their pupils. The publication of a general annual report also affords a stimulus. This contains, in brief, the particular reports of the inspectors on each district and often on each school. The faults of some are denounced, the meritorious services of others eulogised—with a publicity which amounts to a severe punishment for the one, and a most efficacious reward for the other. In this respect, an excellent custom of the transatlantic school authorities deserves remark. While in Europe these reports are seldom published until long after the period to which they refer, in America they are rendered to the public every year, with all the particulars of the preceding year. It is not the statistician alone who has reason to welcome such expedition. The school authorities and the public—informed of the actual state of matters—are able at once to apply a remedy to abuses, and introduce, without loss of time, the required reform.

The progress accomplished since the introduction of the new law is truly remarkable—above all in the last ten years. In 1853, there were 2332 scholastic institutions of every kind, with 108,284 scholars, and the local contribution amounted to 165,845 dollars. In 1864, there were 3604 schools, with 196,379 scholars, and the local taxes amounted to 593,964 dollars. According to a calculation made in 1863, the number of children between five and fifteen years was 304,429, and as there were in the different educational establishments 193,131 scholars,—it resulted that about 60 per cent. of educatable children were under education. The report of the number of scholars compared to the total population which was 1,156,000, —gave the proportion of 16 per cent. In other words, there is one scholar for every six inhabitants. This proportion, which is considered very satisfactory according to the European standard, is nevertheless far below that of the United States, where some of the States have reached the proportion of one scholar to every three inhabitants. But on the whole, when we consider the inferior level from which Lower Canada has so recently risen, and all the obstacles presented by the character of the country to a regular attendance at the schools, we have reason to be astonished at the results obtained in so short a time, and to admire the activity and perseverance which have been of necessity employed in realising them.

Let us now compare the scholastic institutions of England with those of Lower Canada, and no example can more conclusively demonstrate the necessity of State intervention in the matter of public instruction. Look at England, beyond all question the most wealthy country in the world; capital abounds, and accumulates, and spreads from thence as from a centre over the entire world. Every year it finds an incredible surplus of new accumulations at its disposal for enterprise of every description. It is not, therefore, money which is deficient. The population is dense, a condition most favourable to regular attendance at schools—private benevolence does not spare its gifts, and rival sects vie in their efforts to render this liberality available for popular instruction. And yet England has not succeeded in educating the mass of its people. Look on the other hand at Lower Canada, that prodigious expanse of snow which Voltaire depicts. The climate is exceedingly severe; although there is no abject misery the country is relatively poor, and everywhere deficient in capital. The people are dispersed in petty groups,—often limited to single families, dotted over a vast territory. Their French temperament,—that of a race, honest and intelligent, but rendered inert by the long continued influence of feudal institutions, and passive submission to the clergy—was far less favourable to intellectual progress than the feverish and restless energy of their Anglo-Saxon neighbours. And yet, despite of all these disadvantages, Lower Canada has established a system of promoting education, the manifest superiority of which might well excite the envy of opulent England. If a colony poor and inactive has succeeded in a work which has mocked the efforts of the rich and enterprising nation on which it depends, it is only because she has rejected while the other has accepted the cardinal principle of State intervention; that the one has adopted the common school supported by taxation, and uniform organisation for the whole country imposed by law,—and the other has hitherto rejected these essential instrumentalities. The above explains why in the 18th century England found herself surpassed in the article of popular instruction by Scotland, and in the 19th, she is distanced by Australia and by Canada.

In the face of all the facts which we have passed in review, it must surely be admitted that unless experience can prove nothing in political science, effectual means for the instruction of the people can only be obtained by the intervention of public authority.

This intervention should be of two kinds,—in the first place to establish a system of general elementary instruction, in order that it may spread uniformly over a territory, and may not exhibit the afflicting spectacle of certain localities, plunged in deplorable ignorance, side by side with those where the light of knowledge is diffused. In the second, that the central Government should undertake in part the expenses of instruction, because it is necessary and just that the wealthy districts should contribute aid to those which are poor, inasmuch as the general interest is concerned, in the instruction of each and all. At the same time, it is undesirable for the central Government to pay the whole. The example of Portugal seems to show that, when local bodies have no adequate share of direction and management, they become indifferent to the success of popular instruction. In everything relating to this important subject, it is desirable that the local and central authorities should act concurrently, and the more so when they are authorities specially scholastic.

As already observed, the exercise of public authority can in no direction prove more effectual and of less doubtful advantage than in that of education,—more effectual, because in a few years, and after a few comparatively slight sacrifices, a good law for regulating instruction will suffice to spread everywhere the elements of knowledge, and transform the national character—of less doubtful advantage, because it has for its end to endow each citizen with superior ability to support and elevate himself by his own efforts. In every other matter, the intervention of the State may weaken some motive to wholesome spontaneous exertion; in this, on the contrary, it stimulates and gives birth to individual activity. For, where an uninstructed man remains idle for want of knowledge to perceive the injury thus self-inflicted, an educated man will act with energy, because he knows that it is the only means of bettering his condition. If you would narrow the sphere of State interference, or even prepare the way for its ultimate abdication, either in this or other departments, first instruct the people. Ignorant nations are like infants, to whom, whether for evil or good, tutelage is an absolute necessity. Educated nations may in due time be enfranchised from much State control which was at one time necessary, because it will then have ceased to be necessary *for them.*

REVIEW.

(From the Athenæum, July 14.)

The Church and the World: Essays on Questions of the Day. By Various Writers. Edited by the Rev. Orby Shipley, M.A. (Longmans and Co.)

It is six years since the thundering charge of the Essayists and Reviewers awoke orthodoxy from its disturbed slumbers: and we now have, in the same collective form, a mild imitation on the part of the—what shall we call them?—Puseyites, Tractarians, Anglo-Catholics, Ritualists, Laudians, or—just to make up the half dozen—Irrationalists. But they are eighteen instead of seven, and, allowing for smaller type, we find that they put forth twice the quantity of matter of "Essays and Reviews." Sixteen give their names; two are anonymous: one, because he writes what he—or she, as we gather from a single sentence—calls an autobiography; and one because the editor thinks that on the question of "Revelation and Science" the battle should be gained by argument, independently of the influence of names. It being thus clear that sixteen name-influences are held to be at work, we think it right, in the briefest way, to enumerate. The Essays are as follows:—

University Extension, J. E. Rogers, Oxford Professor; Missionary Aspect of Ritualism, Rev. R. F. Littledale; Infanticide, H. Humble, Canon, Perth; Cathedral Reform, W. E. C. Walcott, Prebendary; Revival of Confraternities, S. Baring Gould, Mission-Priest; Hospital and Workhouse Nursing, A. Medows, M.D.; Clerical Celibacy, J. E. Vaux, Curate; Reunion of the Church, E. L. Blenkinsopp, Rector; The Last Thirty Years, Anonymous Autobiography; Positivism, Gregory Smith, Oxford Fellow and Rector; Revelation and Science, Anonymous; Conscience Clause, G. Trevor, Canon; Eucharistic Sacrifice, P. G. Medd, Oxford Fellow and Curate; Vows, T. J. Carter, Rector; Gothic Architecture, G. E. Street, F.S.A.; Science and Prayer, M. MacColl, Curate; Limits of Ritualism, T. W. Perry, Curate; Liturgies of 1549 and 1662, O. Shipley, Editor.

These names are, no doubt, of influence within the section, though most are not quite so well known as were the heterodox seven when they first appeared. Their arguments are so evidently intended for their own section that they will perhaps look upon a review in an exoteric journal much as the Chinese would look on a barbarian irruption; or as in the following story, which is literally true. The Chinese occupy a part of Calcutta by themselves, and they were somewhat in the habit of killing each other with pikes. The Government, after much allowance for this peculiarity, and repeated warning, tried, convicted, and sentenced a homicide. The whole quarter was in grief and astonishment; a petition was got up in the best English that could be obtained, and it began thus—If Chinaman poke Chinaman, what that to English Government? Heaven forbid we should insinuate that the squadron before us consists of holy pokers; but we can imagine their saying among themselves—If Puseyite nudge Puseyite, what is that to a literary journal? The whole is a quiet dose of semi-Romanism, a pot of mild half-and-half. We have heard of a person who was accused of pouring water into the milk; he met the charge by proving that he poured the milk into water. The old Tractarians wanted to empty us into Rome: their successors want to empty Rome into us. We recommend this book to all our readers who would be satisfied of the real tendency of the Ritualistic School: the dilution of the old spirit only renders the flavour more perceptible. To the tone there is nothing to object: the address is made to those who are already convinced of the substantial truth of the main doctrines, with a hope of reflex action upon those without; and there is no question of anything to which vehement opposition is applicable. The contemplated antagonist is the member of the Establishment who does not go the length of the writers. The consequence is a calm which enables us to see deeper into the stream than we could have done if the mud had been disturbed.

That the whole of this system propounded by clergymen is avowedly a something more than the English Church teaches is distinctly professed. Doctrines which are "partially obscured" in the "Reformed service-book" are "re-stated." At the beginning of the article on the "Eucharistic Sacrifice" we find that "it may be well, therefore, at this time to re-state that great doctrine which is the true groundwork of the whole theory and practice of Church worship—the doctrine of the Eucharistic Sacrifice. The partial obscuration of this doctrine in our reformed Service-book (by way of reaction from certain popular superstitions perversions of it current in the later Mediæval period) has doubtless been the principal cause of the inadequate notions on the subject of Church worship which have been, until comparatively lately, current among us."

This paragraph admits all that has been charged against the Tractarian school. The reformed Service-book does not tell the whole truth; and the writers before us undertake to make up the difference; where they go for materials will sufficiently appear to their readers in spite of a little something which appears like dissembling and cloaking. They pride themselves upon Romanism gaining more converts in Kensington and Islington, where there is "spiritual starvation," than in parishes which are protected by their "ritualism." The fact may be as stated; and, if so, the reason is easily given: the ritualists undertake to ruin the regular smuggler by selling smuggled goods in their own churches.

Leaving it as clear enough that this party is professedly Augmentative, and—though not professedly—depending on Rome for its supply of additions, we shall take a glance at their notion of what they call *Ritualism.* It appears that teaching by pictures and symbols is meant. We read the following with a little surprise, looking at the notions on the subject given by others of the writers; but perhaps this is the milk for babes—

"Any one who chooses to bring the whole Ritual question to a simple test may do so effectually thus:—Take two street Arabs, perfectly ignorant of Christianity. Read to one of them the Gospel narrative of the Passion, and comment on it as plainly as may be. Show the other a crucifix, and tell him simply what it means. Question each a week afterwards, and see which has the clearer notions about the history of Calvary. And in the matters of dealing with children, and with the ignorant, who are children in mind, the whole matter may be fitly summed up in the words of a popular writer who is no friend to Tractarians. In *Yeast* we read:—It is by pictures and music, by art and song, and symbolic representations, that all nations have been educated in their adolescence; and as the youth of the individual is exactly analogous to the youth of the collective race, we should employ the same means of instruction with our children which succeeded in the early ages with the whole world."

We need hardly stop to criticise the plan of the two street Arabs; the proposal is too vague for comment. We admit the force of pictures and symbols; but only when the teacher and pupil have perfect means of understanding one another. A symbol certainly conveys: but what it conveys is the question. Rational men among the Roman priests are perfectly aware of the danger of their pictures and statues; and they know well that the danger is greatest among those ignorant persons for whom our Essayist thinks them so useful. An old story shows the extremes of what may happen when communication by outward and visible signs is attempted: it is so old that it may bear revival. When, during the war of the early part of the century, an English force was in Italy, a soldier strayed some miles from his quarters, and found his way into a village church. The people, half-frightened at the heretic, crowded round their priest, and asked if the stranger were a Christian. "I am not sure," said the good man, "and I know not a word of their language; but I think I can find out." He accordingly turned to the soldier, and held up one finger; the soldier held up two; the priest then held up three; and the soldier clenched his fist. "The saints be praised!" said the clergyman; "heretics as they are, these men are still Christians! Did you not see that I held up one finger as a symbol of the Father? The stranger held up two, as if to say that there was also the Son; I then held up three, to introduce the Holy Spirit; and the stranger doubled his fist, to signify that these Three are One!" When the soldier got back, he said to his comrades, "These Popish priests are an impudent set. I saw one to-day in his church, and he held up a finger at me, to mock me for having only one eye. I held up two, to say that my one was as good as his two. Then he held up three, which meant that we had but three eyes between us; so I clenched my fist, to give him a hint to hold his sauce; and the fellow went off."

Through these Essays, so far as we have looked into them, there runs a defect which we notice in many quarters; and one of much meaning. When we read Sydney Smith's arguments in favour of a well-to-do clergy, setting forth that the soap-boilers at Edmonton would never respect a mediocre parson, with a dusty and deliquescent wife and children full of bread-and-butter and Catechism, there came into our heads the doctrine of a certain Spirit which is to uphold true religion, and which will do it; and we thought within our wicked selves that it was very significant that we might read hundreds of pages of Sydney Smith, all about the advancement of the Church, without either a passing allusion to reliance on that Spirit, or any disposition to yield a single worldly point, such as might be a natural consequence of that reliance. We read these Essays with the same feeling. Now and then, in a goody-goody kind of way, there is an introduction of that great distinction between the religion of the two Testaments and that of all other systems; but done in a manner which looks more like the interpolated verse of the *Te Deum* than the constant fusion of the doctrine which is seen in the Psalms. We do not lay stress on the absence of professed adherence; for we see that there may be no temptation to bring forward what is fully acknowledged by all for whom the work is written. But we accept, as a fruit by which we are to know the tree, the absence of those consequences which would naturally result from living assurance of the Divine guidance. The use made of ritualism is worldly. Sydney Smith vaunts the worldly effect upon worldly men of a comfortable parson: the ritualist appeals to the effect on worldly minds of crosses, chalices, and chanting. St. John Chrysostom, seeing that the Arians beat the Orthodox by processions and hymns, beat them in turn by a grander ceremonial. St. Martin, having collected converts about him by austerities, miracles, and eloquence, made a "continuous bond" of the "stately ceremonial of the Catholic Church." St. Augustine knew that "much of his future prospect of success depended on the first impression made on the Kentish monarch": accordingly, first came a silver cross, then a painting of the Redeemer glowing with gold and colour, then a chanting of the Litany. Then the way in which the Muscovite envoys were "astounded" into Christianity by "vestments, singing, lights, incense, and processions." On this we propose what the mathematicians call a converse problem:—If it be *God* who chose the weak things of the world to confound the mighty, who was it who chose the mighty things of the world to confound the weak?

But this is not all. We could make allowance for High Churchmen, dazed with the old glories of a grand superstition, and uplifted with the notion of apostolic succession, for making a proud appeal to Chrysostom and Augustine, or even to Otto of Bamberg. But our Tractarian friends have another example:—

"A gin-palace, whose entrance is up a couple of steps from the footway, or whose doors do not swing open readily at a touch, is at a commercial disadvantage when compared with others on the street level and with patent hinges. Nay, more, internal decoration, abundant polished metal and vivid colour, with plenty of bright light, is found to pay, and to induce people to stay on drinking, just because everything is so pretty and cheerful to the eye, and so unlike the squalid discomfort of their own sordid homes. Many landlords have found even all this insufficient, without the additional attraction of music; and the low singing hall is sure to indicate the most thriving drinking shops in the worst quarter of the metropolis. If then painting, light, and music are found necessary adjuncts in a trade which has already enlisted on its side one of the strongest of human passions, it is the merest besotted folly to reject their assistance, when endeavouring to persuade men to accept and voluntarily seek an article for which they have never learnt to care, even if they are not actively hostile to it—to wit, religion."

We never read anything more simple and innocent than this. In our own minds, we had always considered the high ritualists' churches as spiritual gin-shops; we never thought we should have gained such a right to declare our opinion as is given by the above. There is a very obvious begging of the whole question. If we were to say, You have forgotten a very important adjunct of the gin-shops and music-halls: why do you leave out fallen women? the answer would be that such assistance would be decidedly against religion. That's just it, we reply; and your whole system of ritualism must be proved to be favourable to religion—not merely productive of audiences—before your arguments are worth a straw. You know that you could fill your churches by building stages outside them, and manning them with a drum and pipes and Mr. Merryman. But would religion be any the better for the people you would thus collect, or the people any the better for the religion they would thus get? This is the question; with some it is yet *sub judice*: but we believe that most rational persons are of one mind on the subject. For ourselves, we suspect that if Chrysostom and Augustine had drawn any hints of ceremonial, or arguments for ceremonial, from the *lupanaria*, they would have had the wit to keep their own counsel. But we may be wrong; and, if so, the ritualists may correct us.

We have much respect for the mild spirit of these Essays. We forgive the assumption that the writers are Catholics, and that they know, far more than Protestants, what it is to meet God in prayer; and because of its accuracy, though not in their sense. Catholicism all Christians have a right to claim; and those of whom we speak certainly do not protest against the errors of the Church of Rome. What, then, are they? The simple name of Ritualists will distinguish them well enough. They are but a sect of the Tractarians; or at least they have laid by Church-thunder, and profess to rest upon reason. We now leave them to our readers, with recommendation. We have seen nothing better calculated to give a just idea of their system; and they will catch a few, and give the rest rational amusement.

COMPETITION OF AMERICANS AT THE GREAT EXHIBITIONS IN EUROPE.

In the United States Congress, Mr. Banks made a very able speech in favour of a public grant of 100,000 dollars, towards the expenses of exhibiting American produce. We quote the following portion from the *Californian Farmer*, which gives a most interesting illustration of what has been and may be done by private citizens. We refer especially to the last paragraph as to Mr. Campbell's sheep:—

"Mr. Banks: Will gentlemen allow me to call attention to the results of previous unauthorised exhibitions of American industry in London, Paris, and Hamburg? Carefully as we study the history of this country, and especially its industry, we know very little of its present power, and nothing at all, I apprehend, of its future. It is by comparison only that we first learn what we are, or what we may and ought to be. We did not know in 1851, when we sent to London unknown men, not unknown merely in England, but unknown in America, that they were to instruct and electrify the people of all nations most interested in prominent industrial pursuits. When Mr. McCormick took out his reaper it was hardly recognised here as a successful implement of agriculture. It was regarded rather as evidence of speculative than practical mechanical genius. It was only when it challenged and received the admiration of the world that general attention in this country was called to its great merits and wonderful success. When George Steers sent out the yacht America it attracted little attention. The London journals announced, after a careful examination of its model, that it was of a novel and not very promising style of architecture, of which we had no great reason to be proud; but when it entered the contest against the sailing vessels of the whole world, and so far won in the sea race as to leave no flag second, then every American heart bounded with joy, and the light of brighter thought and new ideas broke upon the people of all nations.

"There were other honourable examples of American skill. There went from New York city an unknown mechanic, Mr. A. C. Hobbs, a native I believe of Massachusetts. His purpose was to exhibit a commercial lock of American manufacture. The English locksmiths, Chubb and Bramah, put their most ingenious and important pieces of mechanism against the world. Bramah had exposed his lock in one of the grand thoroughfares of London, with an offer of 200 guineas, to any one who could open it, for more than 20 years, without a claimant for the golden prize. Mr. Hobbs opened the Chubb's locks in twenty-five minutes, and relocked it in seven. He did this with such facility that the *London News* said it rendered the challenge ridiculous. The London mechanics estimated that it would require the lifetime of a Methuselah to open the Bramah lock, if it could be done at all, so numerous were its combinations, but Mr. Hobbs unlocked and relocked it, after a couple of days' study, and without experiment-injury as often as it was desired, to the astonishment of the English mechanics. But this was not his only triumph. He offered to allow any man to take his own lock to pieces and put it together again, and then challenged him to open it, and there was not a man in England that could do it.

"But, sir, it is unnecessary to refer to the brilliant success of other American exhibitors, and yet every one must confess that, so far as the Government was represented in the Exhibition of 1861, it was a melancholy and discreditable feature. We were saved from humiliation if not disgrace by the unexpected and marvellous skill and power of our own unappreciated mechanics.

"In 1862 the Exhibition was repeated in London on a grander scale. We were then engaged in a terrible war, and could not afford to expend money on any extraneous object. Ninety-five American citizens, however, went there at their own risk and cost to exhibit the industry of the United States. Eighty-three of those ninety-five American exhibitors received prizes in the different branches of industry which they represented, and of twenty-five mechanical exhibitors every one was honoured with a medal.

"The London *Times*, speaking of that exhibition, said that, after the mechanical section, the United States department was the point of general attraction for the people of all nations. There was no representation of the Government, no full representation of the industry, skill, genius, power, and wealth of our people. A few unauthorised citizens had gone there at their own expense, and they alone, according to the *Times*, constituted the second point of attraction to the people of all nations. And foremost amongst these, according to the representation of the English journals, the great middle classes of Europe were most constant and interested in their attendance upon the American department.

"In the Exposition of 1863, at Hamburg, the Government was not represented, but some of our enterprising citizens were there; among others, an enterprising farmer, from the State of Vermont, on his own account, without the slightest expectation of achieving distinction for himself or his country. He took with him, to represent one of the great staple interests of this country, twelve sheep. I do not suppose there is a man in this House, or that there was at that time a man in the United States, who believed for a single moment that the American States were equal in sheep culture to those nations where it has been pursued with zealous and prudent care for many hundred years. In the Exposition at Hamburg, thirty-five different nations were represented. The crowned heads of Europe had their own finest specimens of the sheep of Europe and Asia; the Emperor of the French was represented among others by his own choice specimens of stock. And this Vermont sheep-raiser, Mr. Campbell—I ought to mention his name—who carried out at his own cost twelve sheep, was honoured, not only by a comparison of his animals with those of the other States, but he received two first prizes, and a second prize for the superiority of his stock. The award was not made by friends of this Government, not by men interested in our people, but by strangers; and when it was announced that an American had received two first prizes for the superiority of his stock, and the second prize also, it was rejected as fabulous, and being verified by the subsequent publication of the awards the integrity of the judges was disputed; but Mr. Campbell challenged a second examination, which was not accepted, and the award was further vindicated by the sale of his sheep to the first breeders in Europe for the sum of 5000 dollars."

THE OLDEST CITY IN THE WORLD.—Damascus is the oldest city in the world: Tyre and Sidon have crumbled on the shore; Baalbec is a ruin; Palmyra lies buried in the sands of the desert; Nineveh and Babylon have disappeared from the shores of the Tigris and Euphrates. Damascus remains what it was before the days of Abraham—a centre of trade and travel, an island of verdure in a desert, "a predestinated capital," with martial and sacred associations extending beyond thirty centuries. It was near Damascus that Saul of Tarsus saw the light from heaven, "above the brightness of the sun; the street which is called Strait, in which it is said he "prayeth," still runs through the city; the caravan comes and goes as it did one thousand years ago; there are still the sheik, the ass, and the water-wheel; the merchants of the Euphrates and the Mediterranean still occupy these, "with the multitude of their waiters." The city which Mahomet surveyed from a neighbouring height, and was afraid to enter, "because it is given to man to have but one paradise, and, for his part, he was resolved not to have it in this world," is to this day what Julian called the "Eye of the East," as it was in the time of Isaiah, "the Head of Syria." From Damascus came our damson, our blue plums, and the delicious apricot of Portugal, called Damasco; damask, our beautiful fabric of cotton and silk, with vines and flowers raised upon a smooth bright ground; damask rose introduced into England in the time of Henry VII.; the Damascus blade, so famous the world over for its keen edge and remarkable elasticity, the secret of the manufacture of which was lost when Tamerlane carried off the artists into Persia; and that beautiful art of inlaying wood and steel with silver and gold—a kind of mosaic engraving and sculptor united, called damaskeening, with which boxes and bureaux, and swords and guns, are ornamented. It is still a city of flowers and bright waters; the streams from Lebanon, the "rivers of Damascus," the "river of gold," still murmur and sparkle in the wilderness of "*Lyriah ardens.*"

FANNY FERN ON "THE HOLIDAYS."—In how many homes all over the land have warm tears fallen at the sound of these words! How many bereaved wives, sisters, and mothers, who have given those dearest to them to their country, have wished to forget these days! How many dread to look upon the vacant chair at the table which quickens memory to such distressing detail of past happy gatherings! The look, the voice, the smile, the song, at last year's festivals—oh, how can they bear these remembrances? How cruel seems the rejoicing and merriment by firesides in whose loved circle there are no missing faces! Why the joy in one home, and the grief in another? Why? That cry has pierced Heaven since the world began; and not a note of its despairing wail has through long ages been softened, till the stricken heart has been willing to leave the question for another world to solve. Why? 'Tis slow waiting for the answer; with little upturned, questioning faces, at knees which cannot even kneel to pray. Why?—when in this particular case there was such need of the strong heart and the brave arm? As if, poor mourner, Death had ever stayed his hand for that! As if the eloquence of such despair had ever yet lifted the stony lid from eyes whose beaming was as the glorious rising of the sun! Why? Don't pierce that poor heart by asking this question during the holidays. Rise early, and cry it all out over some dear relic—perhaps the picture, perhaps the lock of hair, perhaps the garment; cry it all out before the little bright eyes open, to whom you alone, on that day of all others, must be warmth and brightness. Then bathe your eyes, and think how you can best make them happy; and above all don't try to count the slow moving months and years that look so dark and lonesome. Live by the day. Get strength for one day at a time, poor heart, as the children in the wilderness gathered the manna; and every day, be sure your portion will come.

LADIES' CLUBS.—We have, as you know, been getting tolerably fast in our manners at the West End. The present season has witnessed a further development of feminine independence. "Ladies' Clubs" are this year the "go" in the most fashionable circles. The young and unmarried ladies do not take part in them to any great extent; the "frisky matrons" there reign supreme. Although these assemblies, which are held, as a general rule, in the afternoon, at the houses of the members, are called "ladies' clubs," gentlemen are not excluded. A ticket to the "Scufflers" or to the "Jolly Dogs"—those are the names of two of the most fashionable—is reckoned a great favour, and can only be obtained by those who are in high favour with presiding authorities, amongst whom more than one duchess occupies a prominent position. The amusements consist of conversation and smoking—the ladies doing their part manfully with their cigarettes. To give you some idea of the freedom of manners which these *reunions* are intended to promote I may state that the "Scufflers" are so called because at their gatherings chairs and tables are banished from the room, and the members sit or lounge on the floor or on low divans.—*Correspondent of the Manchester Examiner.*

HERONS.—As herons are often seen standing on the margins of ponds and rivers, they have been generally accused of being very destructive to fish, but I am of opinion that this is an erroneous supposition, and for the following reason. During the height of the breeding season, in Windsor Great Park, when probably all the numerous nests contained young birds, myself and the friend who accompanied me searched carefully under the trees for any remains of fish, but not a bone or any part of one was to be found. There were the exuviæ of water-rats, moles, mice, frogs, and toads in abundance, but no signs of any fish. Now, as herons, like owls, throw up the pellets of what they devour, it is only fair to conclude that they would also eject the bones of fish if they were fed with them. It is well known that eels will combine to drive very small fry into shallow water, that they may the more readily catch and feed on them; and it is probable that herons would do the same, but if so, there would be bones to eject.—*Once a Week.*

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 6.

Kiama (s.), 200 tons, Captain Houslar, from Merimbula 5th instant. Passengers—Rev. Mr. Knight, Messrs. Wood, Burke, and 20 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Hunter (s.), 200 tons, Captain Sullivan, from Wollongong and Clyde River. Passengers—Mrs. Goldsmith, Miss Goldsmith, Miss Taylor, Messrs. Fitzgerald, Lawson, Wilkin, Brown, Woollen, Conett and son, and 10 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Great Pacific, ship, 2085 tons, Captain Barnard, from Rockhampton 18th ultimo in ballast. Willis, Merry, and Lloyd, agents.

OCTOBER 7.

Lady Young (s.), 421 tons, Captain Curphey, from Brisbane 5th instant. Passengers—Dr. Haram, Mrs. Haram, Mrs. Stockholm, Mrs. Chisolm, Messrs. Kohn, Drake, Rush, Perry, De Voy, Dunn, and 25 in the steerage. Q. S. N. Co., agents.

Tasmania (s.), 400 tons, Captain Clinch, from Hobart Town 4th instant. Passengers—Mr. Brown, and servant, and 5 in the steerage. Willis, Merry, and Lloyd, agents.

You Yangs (s.), 474 tons, Captain Heselton, from Melbourne 4th instant. Passengers—Miss M. E. Aitken, Mr. and Mrs. M'Donald, Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher, Mrs. Stattart, Mrs. Sanders, Messrs. Burnett, J. E. Ellis, Fitzgerald, Smith, Baddlef, Ingles, Brownell, Manly, Grish, Rev. Mr. Boddie, and 30 in the steerage. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

OCTOBER 8.

Agnes Irving (s.), 400 tons, Captain Creer, from Grafton 5th instant.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 6.

Mariposa, for Rockhampton.
Atrevida, for San Francisco.
City of Melbourne (s.), for Melbourne.

OCTOBER 7.

Alcyone, for Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 7.

Malcolm, for Newcastle; Lucy and Adelaide, Eliza, for Melbourne; Canaan, for Hongkong.

CLEARANCES.—OCTOBER 6.

Canaan, ship, 840 tons, Captain Wilson, for Hongkong. Passengers—Mr. Rainbow, and 146 Chinese in the steerage.

Atrevida, barque, 457 tons, Captain Bisset, for San Francisco. Passengers—26 in the steerage.

Alcyone, barque, 371 tons, Captain Brown, for Amboyna, via Newcastle, in ballast.

Eliza, schooner, 94 tons, Captain Stobans, for Melbourne.

City of Melbourne (s.), 615 tons, Captain Walker, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Guesdon, Miss Callaghan, Messrs. W. A. Guesdon, Dyer, J. M. Myers, J. Hill, A. O. Hanson, Edkins, A. W. Robertson, and 40 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—OCTOBER 6.

Agenoria, from Shellharbour, with 14 kegs butter, 3 hides, 2 bundles skins, 5 cases eggs; Little Pet, Catherine Agnes, Christopher George, from Wollongong, with 208 tons coal; Lurline, Hercules, from Newcastle, with 300 tons coal; Collaroy (s.), from the Hunter River, with 78 bags oysters, 1 case books, 43 bales wool, 1 horse, 191 hides, 3 kegs tobacco, 84 bales hay, 100 bags maize.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—OCTOBER 6.

Agenoria, for Shellharbour; Jane, for Manning River; Dora, for Brisbane Water; Christopher George, for Wollongong; Scotia, City of Melbourne, Lurline, Spunkie, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 7.

Tasmania (s.), from Hobart Town: 20 bags potatoes, R. Towns and Co.; 1 cask beef, J. Omant; 35 oz. 13 dwts. 9 grs. gold, Union Bank; 3 cases fruit, Salier; 7 kegs ale, 8 bales hay, J. Clinch; 1 case, J. Leary; 6 bags peas, 1 bundle skins, F. Tooth; 200 cases fruit, 43 cases 7 kegs jam, J. Pope; 2 cases fruit, G. Thorne; 14 cases fruit, J. Downes; 2 bags mussels, 1 case, Brown; 80 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 50 cases jam, 51 bags seed, H. Holmes; 1 package, Allan, Street, and Norton; 1 case, Hibbert; 70 cases fruit, Order.

Lady Young (s.), from Brisbane: 30 bales wool, Morehead and Young; 12 bales skins, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 22 bales wool, Cornish and Hay; 5 bales wool, F. Macnab and Co.; 20 bales wool, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 4 bales wool, A. J. S. Bank; 14 bales wool, T. J. Skinner; 3 bales wool, S. D. Gordon; 49 hides, 2 bundles skins, J. Duffin; 10 cases extract meat, J. S. Mitchell.

You Yangs (s.), from Melbourne: 1 package, E. H. O'Neill; 5 hogsheads ale, 2 packages, A. Chandler; 150 bags flour, J. Campbell and Co.; 1 box tea, 1 case, Fox and Co.; 2 cases cigars, L. Samson and Co.; 1 case, J. Levick and Co.; 300 bags rice, 10 packages, Sum Kum Ti; 38 bundles bags, C. B. Bond; 2 sacks seeds, Law, Somner, and Co.; 10 cases, S. Hebblewhite; 8 packages, M'Ilwraith and Co.; 6 packages, J. Lang; 75 plates iron, J. Master; 19 boiler tubes, Chapman, Brother; 100 hogsheads beer, Walford and Sparke; 226 empty casks, J. M'Kanney; 1 package, Clarson, Shallard, and Co.; 1 case, Knoff; 6 packages, Allen; 50 hogsheads beer, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 2 cases, Myers and Cantor; 57 boiler plates, 5 cases carbines, Order.

EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 6.

Telegraph (s.), for Moreton Bay: 3 cases tobacco, E. T. Penfold; 2 bales woolpacks, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 2 cases, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 40 hogsheads beer, 4 packages, J. Powell; 3 cases books, W. Maddock; 2 kegs shot, 30 bundles hooping, 39 packages, F. Lassetter; 1 case, Myers and Cantor; 1 case, Wilkinson; 2 packages, J. Kohn and Co.; 4 packages, S. Thompson and Co.; 10 cases gin, 1 quarter-cask, 2 cases wine, 20 cases brandy, 10 cases whisky, J. Fraser and Co.; 3 packages, T. W. Eady; 40 bags flour, T. C. Breillat; 1 package, A. S. N. Co.; 1 case, Heilborn; 4 kegs butter, L. Moran; 3 kegs butter, A. Henderson; 12 hogsheads beer, J. Marshall; 12 kegs butter, R. Smythe; 7 kegs butter, Mackinlay, Brothers; 1 case, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 20 cases fruit, Hargreaves; 30 cases fruit, P. James; 30 cases fruit, 5 kegs butter, J. Cameron; 40 boiler tubes, P. N. Russell and Co.; 6 horses, M'Dermott.

Atrevida, for San Francisco: 636 tons coal, 1 case seeds, G. A. Lloyd and Co.

Canaan, for Hongkong: 287 jars Chinese cordials, G. Moss; 2 cases tobacco, W. Wolfen and Co.; 185 bags beche-de-mer, 20 bales fungus, Beilby and Scott; 31 bags beche-de-mer, 8 bags fungus, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 1 case, W. Rainbow; 19 bags beche-de-mer, C. F. Edwards; 1 case essence of beef, H. M. Whitehead; 1 case wine, Wyndham and Lindeman; 718 tons coal, 22 ounces gold, T. Hale; 2 cases opium, 972 ounces 14 dwts. gold, 60 bags beche-de-mer, 19 packages, Chen Ateak; 73 bags beche-de-mer, 25 pieces lead, 313 pieces piping, 217 bundles old metal, 68 oz. 10 dwts. gold, 28 packages, Sum Kum Ti; 62 packages beche-de-mer, 205 oz. 10 dwts. gold, Tin War; 91 packages beche-de-mer, 31 casks glass, 52 casks horse shoes, 122 bundles old metal, 31 pieces lead, 130 iron hoops, 20 packages, Sum Kum On; 222 pieces lead, 55 casks horse shoes, 539 pieces copper, 43 pieces hoop iron, 42 casks glass, 148 bundles old copper, 97 packages, On Chung; 172 oz. 10 dwts. gold, Yung Sing; 220 oz. 10 dwts. gold, Gee Rick; 158 oz. gold, Tin Hing; 241 oz. 15 dwts gold, Sam Ashew; 225 oz. gold, Sun Quong Lee; 20 oz. 10 dwts. gold, Wan Lee; 139 oz. 10 dwts. gold, Ah Soy; 9 oz. gold, 20 jars cordials, Nom Hing; 10 oz. 5 dwts. gold, Moy Mow.

Eliza, for Melbourne: 1036 bags maize, 700 spokes, 450 felloes, 102 bundles bags, R. J. Hardy.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

FOR HONGKONG.—By the Canaan, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—By the Atrevida, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR THE NAVIGATORS.—By the Sophie, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Alexandra (s.), on Tuesday, at 4 p.m.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the City of Brisbane (s.), on Tuesday, at 4 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, October 6: Helen, barque, 243 tons, Captain Wilson, for Petropaulovski.

The Kiama (s.) brings the following cargo:—96 cheeses, 40 sides bacon, 20 kegs butter and 6 bales skins.

The Tasmania (s.), left Hobart Town on the 4th instant, at 4 p.m., and arrived in Sydney on the 7th, at 4 p.m. Experienced strong E.S.E. winds across the Straits, and strong southerly, with rain, the remainder of the passage.

The Lady Young (s.), left Brisbane at 2.30 p.m., on the 5th instant. Rounded Point Lookout at 6.30 p.m.; passed Cape Byron at 1 a.m. on the 6th; Smoky Cape, at 2 p.m.; Seal Rock, at midnight, and arrived in Sydney at 1.30 p.m., on the 7th. Experienced fresh N.E. breezes to Seal Rocks, from thence, strong southerly.

The cargo of the Hunter (s.), consists of 20 bags oysters, 10 bundles sheepskins, 40 cases kerosene, 10 kegs butter, and sundries.

The Black Ball ship, Great Pacific, arrived from Rockhampton on Saturday. She is bound for the Chinchas for a cargo of guano for England.

The You Yangs (s.) left Melbourne Heads at 6 p.m. on the 4th instant; passed Wilson's Promontory at 9 a.m. on the 5th; arrived in Twofold Bay at 6 p.m. on the 6th; and entered Sydney Heads at 6 p.m. on the 7th. Experienced strong easterly gales, with rain, to Twofold Bay, and fresh southerly winds the remainder of the passage. The schooner Mary Ann, bound to Melbourne, was lying in Twofold Bay. Passed the City of Melbourne (s.), at 5 a.m., on the 7th, twenty [illegible] south of Cape St. George.

NEWCASTLE.

COASTERS INWARDS.

October 5.—Prima Donna, from Sydney.
October 6.—Hannah Broomfield, from Sydney.

The number of vessels in harbour this week is not so great as last, and consequently a less amount of business in the shipment of coals has been transacted. The quantity of coals shipped this week has been 4000 tons less than last, there being but 9790 tons shipped, 237 tons of which went to New Zealand. A heavy gale was blowing all day yesterday from the north-west but no damage has been done to the shipping. Several charters are open, but freights remain at last week's quotations.—*Newcastle Chronicle*, October 6.

GLADSTONE.

ARRIVAL.

September 29.—Salamander (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

October 3.—Salamander (s.), for Melbourne.

ROCKHAMPTON.

ARRIVAL.

October 1.—James Paterson (s.), from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

September 30.—Mediator, from London.
October 1.—Blackbird (s.), from Newcastle.
October 2.—Sarah Grice, from London.

CLEARED OUT.

October 1.—Kite, brig, 186, Hamon, for Sydney: 1200 cases geneva, and original cargo from Oporto.

WARRNAMBOOL.

DEPARTURE.

October 1.—Susannah Booth, for Sydney.

HOBART TOWN.

October 1.—Picard, from Newcastle.

Of such of our whalers out as news has been received from during the months the reports are most encouraging. From letters which reached town on the 8th instant, from Recherche Bay, we learn that the Offley, barque, seven months out, had 35 tuns sperm; the Sapphire, barque, three months out 30 tuns; the Emily Downing, barque, three months out, 18 tuns; and the Maid of Erin, brig, three months out, 9 tuns. The list of whalers out at sea from this port as last reported, therefore, stands thus:—Flying Childers, barque, 230 tons, J. M'Gregor, sailed November 18th, 1865, spoken in Spring Bay 30th August, with 32 tuns; Maid of Erin, brig, 152 tons, Gaffin, sailed June 1st, spoken 15th ultimo off Kangaroo Island, with 9 tuns; Offley, barque, 275 tons, W. Young, sailed January 16th, off Partridge Island 7th instant, with 35 tuns; Sapphire, barque, 254 tons, M. Reynolds, sailed 1st May, spoken off Kangaroo Island 22nd August, with 30 tuns sperm and 2 tuns blackfish oil; Emily Downing, barque, Kennedy, 269 tons, sailed 5th May, spoken 17th August, also off Kangaroo Island, 18 tuns; Victoria, brig, 184 tons, Scott, sailed 21st May, spoken off Kangaroo Island 22nd ultimo, with 2 tuns blackfish oil; Water Witch, barque, 254 tons, W. Harrison, sailed 5th June, sighted off the Reefs on 30th June, no report; Louisa, brig, 144 tons, J. Smith, sailed 15th June, no report; Aladdin, barque, 288 tons, J. M'Arthur, sailed 26th ultimo, no report; Runnymede, barque, 225 tons, H. F. Hill, sailed 29th ultimo, no report. Total sperm oil afloat, 120 tuns.—*H. T. Mercury*, September 25.

The fine barque Jolibo exchanged signals with the American ship Eland, bound to Melbourne, latitude 0·38 S., longitude 29·33.—*Western Times*, September 28.

LOW HEADS.

ARRIVAL.

October 3.—Isabella, from Bird Island.

DEPARTURE.

October 3.—Agnes Jessie, for Sydney.

HOKITIKA.

ARRIVAL.

September 26.—Sarah and Mary, from Melbourne.

LYTTELTON.

ARRIVALS.

September 24.—Golden Age, Craig Elachie, from Newcastle.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—OCTOBER 5.

1 case cloth, J. Blany and Co.
40 packages drapery slops, W. and S. Gardiner
3 cases liquorice, 1 case fancy goods, 3 hogsheads tobacco, E. T. Penfold
8 cases leather, Smith, Brothers
2 cases chocolate, 2 cases arrowroot, 4 cases cocoa, S. Cosens
2 cases millinery, 3 bales drapery, A. Hordern and Sons
1 case saddle-trees, C. Moloney
100 cases geneva, R. W. Moore
6 casks glassware, Myers and Cantor
13 bales paper, 1 case books, P. Macnab and Co.
51 packages oilstores, J. Macgregor
6 cases milk, 25 casks peas, 120 casks beer, 10 cases chicory, 512 cases oilstores, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome
300 cases brandy, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.
50 cases beer, Irwin and Turner
6 bales bagging, J. De V. Lamb
30 cases drapery, Perry, Brothers
28 cases metal, 5 casks nails, Parbury, Brothers
1 case safes, 2 crates filters, 5 casks lamp black, 29 packages hardware, 5 barrels oil, J. Keep
78 bags rice, 112 packages Chinese goods, Sum Kum Ti
100 casks cement, 100 drums linseed oil, 80 boxes tin plates, 1 case linen, G. Thorne
400 cases beer, Campbell and Co.
75 crates china, glass, and earthenware, 6 hogsheads holloware, Mason, Brothers
1 box drapery, W. Patten
8 packages provisions, H. S. Bird
150 casks beer, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.
15 tons potatoes, R. J. Hardy
1 case glassware, W. Bradley
3 packages machinery, Rodd, Newman, and Co.
5042 bags sugar, Joshua, Brothers
1/2 cases brandy, J. Fraser and Co.
3 kegs tongues, 27 cases cheese, Allan, Street, and Norton
12 packages shipchandlery, P. and O. Co.
1 case apothecaries' ware, M. A. Worms and Co.
30 packages drugs, Saunders and Co.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

WOLLONGONG.

ARRIVALS.

October 5.—Uncle Tom, Hirondelle, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

October 6.—Uncle Tom, for Sydney.

GRAFTON.

DEPARTURES.

October 5.—Agnes Irving (s.), for Sydney, at 2 p.m.

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURES.

October 5.—Platypus (s.), for Port Denison.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

October 5.—Aldinga (s.), from Adelaide; Napier, from Liverpool.
October 6.—Union, from Newcastle.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
October 6.	8.30 a.m.	S.S.W.	Moderate, and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.S.W.	Ditto, and raining.
	5 p.m.	S.W.	Light, and cloudy.
October 7.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Moderate, and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.	Fresh, and clear.
	5 p.m.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

OCTOBER 6.

QUEENSLAND.	3 p.m.	Bar.	Ther.	9 a.m.
Nebo	Calm. Fine			
Waverley	Calm. Fine			No report
Rockhampton	Calm. Fine			No report
Hawkwood	SW. Fine			No report
Maryborough	Calm. Fine			No report
Gayndah	N. Fine			No report
Brisbane	S. Fine	29·765	63·8	No report
Toowoomba	N. Fine			No report
Port Mackay	Calm. Fine			No report
N. S. WALES.				
Tenterfield	Westerly. Fine			W. Cloudy
Grafton	W. Fine	29·72	64·	W. Fine
Glen Innes	NW. Fine			NW. Cloudy
Armidale	W. Showery	26·590	49·	W. Raining
Tamworth	NW. Cloudy			W. Showery
Murrurundi	N.W. Raining			N.E. Raining
Singleton	Calm. Cloudy			W. Fine
Maitland	NW. Cloudy			NW. Cloudy
Newcastle	WNW. Cloudy	29·530	57·0	WNW. Heavy rain
Windsor	Westerly. Fine			S, strong. Dull
Sydney	S by W. Fine	29·584		SW by S. Cloudy
South Head	SSW. Cloudy			S. Raining
Wollongong	SW, fresh. Showery			S, fresh. Showery
Kiama	SW, light, Showery			S. Showery
Bathurst	WSW. Fine, cldy	27·600	53·	W. Cloudy
Mudgee	W. Cldy., like rain			W. Cloudy
Cassilis	Calm. Raining			W. Cloudy
Wellington	W, light. Raining			W. Showery
Dubbo	Calm. Like rain			Calm. Showery
Orange	W. Dull			SW. Cloudy
Forbes	Calm. Dull			Calm. Raining
Young	S, light. Dull			SE. Cloudy, dull
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Raining
Urana	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Cloudy
Deniliquin	S. Fine, clear	29·418	56·	S. Fine
Hay	SW. Fine, clear			S. Fine, clear
Moulamein	SW. Dull			S. Cloudy, fine
Euston	No report			No report
Wentworth	No report			No report
Goulburn	W. Dull	27·488	54·0	SSE. Dull, showery
Braidwood	Calm. Fine			NW. Showery
Araluen	SE. Dull			SE. Clearing up
Queanbeyan	Calm. Dull, cl'dy			Calm. Showery
Cooma	Calm. Raining			Calm. Raining
Yass	N. Wet			Calm. Raining
Gundagai	Calm. Dull			Calm. Like rain
Tumut	W. Raining			Calm. Showery
Kiandra	N. Raining	25·108	42·	SE. Showery
Albury	SW. Fine	29·143	62·4	Calm. Fine
VICTORIA.				
Melbourne	S. Fine	29·872	57·	No report
Queenscliff	SE. Showery	29·90	58·	No report
Cape Schanck	No report			No report
Cape Otway	S, fresh. Fine, cl'dy	29·730	54·	No report
Portland	W, light. Dull	30·020	57·	No report
S. AUSTRALIA:				
Guichen Bay	S, moderate. Fine	30·106	55·	No report
Adelaide	W, light. Dull	29·920	62·	No report

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic Variation 10° 1′ 38″ East. 1864.

THE time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

OCTOBER 5TH, 1866. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Wind. Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·480	60·4	52	NW.	1·6	18	1	0·2	9·0
P.M. 3	·376	61·4	60	NW.	2·6	23	9		
„ 9	·457	52·7	78	NW.	1·0	14	10		4·0
Mean ...	29·438	58·2	63·3		0·7	18	6·7		6·5

Evaporation, 24 hours .... 0·213.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum............ 64·8 | Sun—maximum ....
Minimum .... 59·3 | Grass—minimum .... *[56·7

Remarks.—Total rainfall from January 1st to this date = 29·7 inches. Annual average of the preceding seven years = 51·8 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

OCTOBER 6TH, 1866. CIVIL RECKONING.

STATIONS.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 A.M. Barometer.	Tempera. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
SYDNEY	155	29·584	59·3	66	W.S.W.	0·6	9	64·8	51·0	0·2
*GRAFTON		29·625	64·0	59	W.	4·0	1	74·0	54·0	0
ARMIDALE	3278	29·939	51·0		W.	9·0	9			0·1
NEWCASTLE	132	29·599	58·1	69	W. by S.	9·0	3	64·8	51·1	0
SOUTH HEAD	267	29·641	56·6	71	SSW.	1·0	9	66·8	49·6	0·2
KIANDRA	4640	29·727			S.	9·0	8	37·0	26·8	1·4
DENILIQUIN	410	29·704	59·0	76	S.	16·0	3	60·1		0·1
ALBURY	572	29·676	60·1	85	SW.	1·0	5		50·2	1·4
GOULBURN	2129	29·711	53·8	90	W.	1·0	4	56·8	39·7	0·7

* Grafton barometer reading is corrected to 32° Fah., but not to mean sea level.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR OCTOBER 8TH.

Object.	R. Ascension	Declination.	Rises.	Sets.
	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.
Sun	12.53	5·42 S.	5.34	6.2
Moon	12.28	2·35 S.	5.26 a.m.	5.16 p.m.
Mercury	13. 8	6.27 S.	5.46 a.m.	6.18 p.m.
Venus	15.52	24·10 S.	7.36 a.m.	9.56 p.m.
Mars	7. 5	23·15 N.	1. 8 a.m.	10.52 a.m.
Jupiter	19.40	22·43 S.	11.31 a.m.	1.39 a.m.
Saturn	14.39	13·15 S.	6.57 a.m.	8. 9 p.m.

Moon's age, 28·9 days.

High water at Fort Denison... a.m. 7h. 48m.; p.m. 8 h. 7 m.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

A KANGAROO BATTUE.—The *Geelong Advertiser* remarks:—From the small remnant of the aborigines who are left in the country having forsaken the bush and taken up their quarters in the vicinity of small townships, depending upon the whites for a supply of food, the kangaroos in the Western district have had an immunity, since their ranks have not been thinned by the spear of the blackfellows, and have increased to a wonderful extent. They are now so numerous on some stations that they have almost taken possession of the choice feeding grounds. The other day a raid was made for exterminating them on the station of Mr. Joseph Ware, of Muston's Creek. An extensive stockyard having been built, with approaches something in the same manner that traps for a similar purpose are constructed in South Africa for the capture of the wild animals, a numerous party of neighbours were invited, and the day being fine, the country beautifully green, and the spring turf in excellent condition for riding, a party of about fifty persons on horseback had assembled by 10 o'clock—a dozen ladies being of the number. By noon a mob of 300 kangaroos had been driven into the enclosure; foray was now made in another direction, and the second batch secured was upwards of 400. So successful indeed was the raid, that no fewer than 1010 kangaroos were captured and killed before sundown.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

NOTICE.—Advertisements intended for publication in Monday's issue of this journal must be left at the office before 11 p.m. on SATURDAY. No advertisements will be received on Sunday.

JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS.—In all cases these announcements must be properly authenticated and endorsed, or they cannot be inserted.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1866.

THE Torres Straits route has achieved its first victory as a line for the transmission of European intelligence. News arrived yesterday from London to September 2nd, that is only thirty-seven days old. The mail steamer Hero left Batavia on the 19th of September, and arrived off Bowen on the 5th instant.

The convenience of the Torres Straits mail service this month as a vehicle of intelligence is the more noticeable, as for some reason as yet unexplained, the steamer from Panama has not made her appearance. The Ruahine is now a week over-due, having probably been detained in coaling, or else having run short of fuel—an irregularity which would have excited less surprise if the opening of this new route had not been performed with such punctuality.

The chief item of commercial news, and one which is of very great importance, is that the bank rate of discount is down to *six per cent.* This of itself implies that the commercial panic is over. This is favourable news for the colony in this respect, for it is of good promise as respects the forthcoming wool-sale, and it will facilitate the disposal of our debentures. Unless another European war should break out, there is nothing to indicate an immediate return to high rates of interest; on the contrary, the tendency is to rates still lower. Generally speaking, after a great panic money becomes abundant and very cheap, but the great activity of commerce may tend to prevent so complete a reaction as has been seen in past times. The restoration of confidence will remove a great deal of the anxiety that has been felt in commercial circles, and will not be without a beneficial influence on the mercantile affairs of these colonies.

The treaty between Prussia and Austria has been definitely signed. We are told that Venetia has been ceded to Italy. Nothing is said as to the intermediate action of France in the matter, so that it is not very clear how the previous cession of the territory to NAPOLEON has been disposed of. The Italians were much annoyed that the territory was not directly given up to them, and the subsequent negotiations may have brought about an arrangement more agreeable to their feelings. But whether this was so and how it was done is a point as to which we must wait for detailed information till the next mail arrives. The KING OF PRUSSIA in his opening speech to the Parliament at Berlin, seems to have omitted all reference to the diplomatic action of France in assisting the negotiations—an omission which has the appearance of being done purposely in order to intimate that the quarrel was a German one, in which outside Powers were not wanted to interfere. The omission has not been well received in Paris, where the idea is not welcome that any great change should take place in the internal politics of Europe, and especially in the balance of power without France having something to say as to the settlement of the terms. To ignore NAPOLEON as the arbiter of Europe is not according to the prescribed rôle, and is calculated to create a feeling of resentment and wounded pride, out of which danger may hereafter grow.

The telegram states distinctly that France has demanded of Prussia the restoration of the Rhine Provinces. These Provinces, though mainly German as to their population, did for a time belong to France. The treaty of 1815 took them away, but as the KING OF PRUSSIA has now with the point of his sword torn that treaty of Vienna which the French EMPEROR has so lately proclaimed that France detests, the obligations of that treaty as between the two parties are visibly weakened, and the aggrandisement of Prussia furnishes an excuse for a rectification of the French frontiers. But we must receive with caution a bare telegraphic statement unaccompanied by explanations. The EMPEROR would scarcely make a formal and emphatic demand, unless he was prepared to press it. The latest French journals by no means indicate a national enthusiasm on the part of the French people for war with Prussia; while the Berlin journals do undoubtedly indicate a strong Prussian determination not to cede any portion of German territory. Whatever has been said or done therefore may be very different from such an imperious demand as if flatly refused would lead to war.

In England parliamentary politics are for the time silent, but out of doors the Reform question is exciting public opinion. Large meetings have been held, not only in London but in the great manufacturing towns of the north. There has, however, been no further disturbance of the public tranquillity. These demonstrations of public opinion will not be without their weight on the policy of Lord DERBY's Cabinet, and are doubtless intended to influence it. Lord DERBY considers himself unpledged on the question of Reform, and free to bring in a bill or withhold it as he considers most expedient. To deal with the question may be as fatal to his Ministry as it was on a previous occasion; but to ignore it in the presence of a great public demand may be more obviously dangerous.

It has been considered necessary to renew the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, but there are no accounts of any further overt acts of treason.

The cholera is still continuing its ravages in London, especially amongst the poorer inhabitants of the eastern part of the city, but its devastation would not appear to have been so great as in previous years, when less attention had been paid to drainage.

From America we hear that the difficulties with Mexico are increasing; and they are likely to do so till the only solution agreeable to American ideas is brought about. President JOHNSON has abandoned the Fenian prosecutions in the United States, though on what ground is not distinctly stated. In the House of Representatives a resolution is said to have been passed, recommending a repeal of the neutrality laws, though in what spirit the recommendation has been made we are not informed. It is admitted by all publicists that the neutrality laws are not in a satisfactory condition. The affair of the Alabama, the Confederate raid from Canada upon St. Albans, and the Fenian raid upon Canada, have all demonstrated their unsatisfactory condition. The whole question requires reconsideration, and it will be fortunate for the world if this can be secured in a friendly spirit, and if an understanding can be arrived at that shall be agreeable to the principles of international justice, and that shall be made the public law of the civilised world.

Nothing is said as to the condition of the Confederate States, beyond the significant statement that martial law has been proclaimed in New Orleans—a fact that would seem to intimate that the ancient rowdyism of that city had broken out once more, and required the strong hand of power to repress it.

As connected with the overland mail service there are two items of importance. The first is that the States-General of Holland have been asked by the Dutch Minister to furnish a subsidy for the steam service from Java to Australia—a demand, which if acceded to, will probably lead to the permanent establishment of the mail service by way of Torres Straits. The second is, that Captain Tyler having been appointed to investigate the possibility of accelerating the mail service between England and India, has recommended the abandonment of the Marseilles route, in favour of that of Brindisi, a port at the southern extremity of Italy.

THE question in reference to the Railway Tickets given to the Members of Parliament, by authority of the Ministers, is not to be treated as an impertinence. The attempted distinction between permitting the use of the railway, and granting the fare of the railway, is by no means clear. It can be never safely said that in extending an exemption from payment we are not making a sacrifice. Whether members of Parliament should be allowed certain advantages or not is a matter not to be decided by any offhand or executive resolution. It is a very serious matter: one that will occur again and again, and probably receive the solution which is commonly met with in democratic countries. If, however, we admit that the service rendered by members of Parliament entitles them to a privilege to escape a payment, we concede the principle of payment. But we at the same time do not act consistently with equity if this privilege be partial. We have members from all parts of the colony. We give access to the city without charge to a portion only. The rest have to travel at their own cost. The man who comes from Kiama must pay a considerable amount for his passage to and fro. He who lives on the line of railway, on the other hand, slips into town without expense. What we maintain is this: If we admit, and we are not altogether unprepared to discuss the point that people who come from a distance to discharge Parliamentary duties should have a mileage for their expenses, then certainly it ought to be universal, for the claim is especially strong in behalf of those who come from great distances, and over difficult and lonesome roads. It is the duty of all persons who undertake the office of legislators to consider their own private interests, and they have no right to expect or to ask of the public any advantages beyond their fellow-citizens, unless as the result of a deliberate act of the whole Legislature, and restricted by proper limitations.

The manner in which this application was made to the Government is certainly very peculiar. It has all the essence of boldness with modesty of form. The head of the Government writes the application, and the members of the House sign by a "round robin"—that is, as our readers mostly know, in such a form that the first name signed shall not be discovered—that the public shall not see who was the leader of the rest. We should prefer in all these things that what is done should be done openly and boldly. The resolution of 1863, set aside by the advice of the law officers of the time as illegal, ought not certainly to have been accepted by the Government as a warrant for this exemption. It is a very serious thing to set examples of this kind. Whatever sympathies may go with a particular measure, if it involves, as in this instance, the universal disposal of public property—for such, of course, the use of carriages and steam-engines without charge must be—the evil is not to be estimated by the amount compromised, or the convenience enjoyed, but by the principle which is adopted, and the bad example which is set to those who may hereafter have the power to take a similar course. Even the Minister himself, who, it is alleged, wrote the application, distrusted the legal authority for complying with it. He, however, afforded an instance of that facility with which law is set aside in the colony, and of which we have had during the last two or three years many, and, in some instances, flagrant examples. Why not have recourse to Parliament? It concerns legislators, and they have it in their own power to resolve the question. The round robin system is an evasion of responsibility as well as a kind of personal solicitation. Members should not acquire possession of this privilege by indirect methods. It is said that a celebrated Turk who fell into the hands of the Infidels was very anxious to obtain wine, which he had been accustomed to enjoy in secret, and that he put his request much in the form in which we must suppose some members solicited this privilege. He asked not for wine, but for "that which no true believer ought to ask." Thus he gave his request in the language of confession and penitence, but was none the less determined to drink the wine as soon as it came into his hand. But legislators, when they seek privileges from the Government, ought to see that they are within the circle of the law. If they think they are entitled to a free passage, then a short bill would be necessary. If they evade the bill because they think it would raise a discussion, it is clear that the privilege ought not to be granted. It becomes dangerous the moment it comprehends questions which the Legislature is unwilling to face.

Our readers are aware that in England for a long while many privileges were connected with the office of Member of Parliament. He was free from arrest, and he had the right of franking letters for the post. Within the recollection of many this right was used freely in behalf of all his friends. We remember to have received franks addressed by a member of Parliament, of whose friendship we had never received any other signal. In fact, it was the practice wherever a member of Parliament showed his face to get from him a frank at a time when the cost was ten or twenty times greater than it is at present. These privileges have been abolished, no payment of members of Parliament has been seriously proposed in the House of Commons. But in America it is not so and could not be so. The distances from which the members arrive, and the social position of many of them would put it out of their power to attend their duties if they were not recompensed. They, therefore, receive a sum of money for this purpose according to a scale which has the authority of law. The circumstances of various countries justify various methods in all those respects, but a strong feeling remains in English circles that anything like payment for Parliamentary service would lower the character of the Legislature. At the same time if it be not desirable to have direct recognition of these services in this form, it certainly cannot be right to give privileges by the vote of one House, and by a construction of law doubtful even with the Ministry that have adopted it.

In noticing this question, of course we have no other object in view than the maintenance of those principles which we have always upheld. If an error has been committed, it ought to be corrected. If authority has been established for a purpose desirable in itself, proper authority should be obtained. That, however, which required a round robin to make it an act of State, admitted, by the form in which it approached, that it was doubtful. It came in that low and couching demeanour, and with that diffidence of manner, which seemed to say, "Pray do not look just now; spare my modesty!"

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An accident, which resulted in the death of one man, and the serious injury of another, occurred about half-past 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at the building in course of erection for the London Chartered Banking Company, at the corner of Jamison and George streets. Mr. Carpenter, the contractor for the plastering of the inside of the building, was engaged with two of his workmen—James Norton, of Riley-street, Woolloomooloo, and James O'Brien,—they were working on some scaffolding, about thirty feet high, when it suddenly gave way, and Norton and O'Brien fell to the ground; Mr. Carpenter saved himself by clinging to one of the joists. The body of Norton, a man of about thirty-five years of age, was dreadfully mutilated, the back of his head was smashed, and one, if not both, of his legs broken. O'Brien had his shoulder dislocated, his head was much cut, and he was also very much shaken and bruised—but hopes are entertained of his recovery. Both men were immediately conveyed to the Infirmary; Norton died immediately on his admission. An inquiry into the circumstances of the sad affair will be held before the City Coroner this morning.

RETRENCHMENT WITH A VENGEANCE.—It appears that the Legislators of Queensland, having rushed into extravagance, and overrun the constable to an alarming extent, are now becoming economical. They are however, becoming rather too economical, and if they go on "cutting down" the Civil Service at their present rate, they will very soon have no Civil Service left. The following extract from a private letter lately received from Brisbane, affords a very queer picture of the state of affairs there: "Hon. members have been very severe on the shorthand writers' department, and have said all sorts of nasty things there anent. Taylor moved to reduce the vote for the shorthand writers by £450, ——'s salary. The motion was rejected, but as this item is still under discussion, there will probably be a large reduction on the gross vote. * * The Sergeant-at-Arms and the Ushers have been done away with. Colonel O'Connell's (President of the Legislative Council) salary has been reduced by £150; and sweeping reductions have been made among the various departments. An 'indignation' meeting was held last night to protest against the new Stamp Duties Bill. Is not ours a nice financial scheme? Six shillings a gallon on wines. * * * Our National Bank scheme is likely to prove an abortion, if, as I hear, the Government intend to place their *basis* of gold in the coffers of the Union Bank."

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.—In obedience to the order issued by Captain Hixson, a large number of the members of this corps assembled on the Flagstaff Hill, at half-past 2 o'clock p.m. on Saturday last, to compete for the Rifle Association prizes. The men having been drawn up on parade, a testimonial from the warrant officers and A. B.'s of the Brigade was presented to Mr. Reeve, their drill instructor. This substantial mark of the esteem which Mr Reeve has succeeded in securing consisted of a handsome watch and a purse of sovereigns. The gifts were handed over to their recipient by Captain Hixson, and Mr. Reeve having suitably expressed his thanks, the Brigade were marched down to Fort Macquarie for shot practice. They commenced pool firing shortly after 3 o'clock, and fired over a hundred rounds. The first target, a boat, which was moored at 1700 yards, was hit three times and filled with water, and another target was substituted. At this also the shooting was excellent, and the practice as a whole has never been equalled here. The weather was not very fine, but admirably adapted for testing the ability of the gunners, the wind being strong and fitful, and the light variable. The guns used were 42-pounders, and were beautifully fitted with elevating screws and swivels. The pool was divided among Messrs. Douglas, Verroll, and Smith, each of whom managed to strike the target. Several of the balls fell very near the mark, and altogether we may say that the guns were well laid. Captain Purcell, R.A., kindly acted as umpire on the occasion. The firing ceased at 6 o'clock, the brigade, headed by their band, marching back to the Flagstaff Hill, where they were dismissed.

SCIENTIFIC MEMORANDA.—The interesting little fern (*Asplenium trichomanes*), which occurs in various parts of Europe, and also in each of the other divisions of the globe, has recently been collected by Mrs. Selkirk and Miss Atkinson, at Bundenoon Creek, about fourteen miles from Berrima. This is a diminutive plant; but when in a flourishing state, it has a very interesting appearance, from the contrast between its black stipes and rachis and the bright green pinnæ. In Europe, it finds its way into the joints of old masonry and among the crevices of rocks; but in this part of the world it is generally found in the latter situations. Some years since, the late Mr. Cunningham collected specimens of this fern, and forwarded them to Europe; but, owing to some mistake, it is stated that they were procured at Parramatta. The Rev. R. L. King and Mr. Woolls, who have paid much attention to the ferns of the colony, are of opinion that *A. trichomanes* does not occur in the Parramatta district; and, indeed, there is some doubt whether the climate and the geological formation of the district are suitable to the little fern. The late discovery, therefore, is important, as it will rectify a little inaccuracy which has found its way into Sir William Hooker's Species Filicum, and also into Dr. F. Mueller's review of Australian ferns. * * * Mr. Higgins has succeeded very well this season in raising some beautiful plants of Sturt's desert pea (*Clianthus Dampieri*) in Mr. Purchase's nursery, Parramatta. As there is some difficulty in cultivating this elegant flower, much credit is due to Mr. Purchase's gardener for the skill he has manifested, and many persons have visited the nursery for the purpose of seeing one of our most admired leguminous plants. The New Zealand species (*C. puniceus*), sometimes called the crimson glory pea or parrot's bill, is more easily cultivated, and, therefore, is much better known. In England it is regarded as a "magnificent half-hardy shrub," but in this colony, it does not require the same careful treatment which is necessary in that part of the world. *C. carneus*, from Philip Island, which differs from the preceding species in having pink flowers, and only two or three pairs of ovate shining leaves, has also been cultivated, but it is not so much admired as either of the species mentioned, and is now referred to another genus. * * * The aphis is proving a great pest in many gardens this Spring, and various remedies have been recommended for the removal of it. Some persons are employing kerosene oil for the purpose, and others wood-ashes and a decoction of acacia bark (*A. impressa*). This insect does not confine its ravages to the cabbage and turnip, as one of the species accompanied by the black fungus (*Cladosporium*), occasionally disfigures the rose, whilst another is frequently seen on the wax plant (*Hoya carnosa*), and the wild cotton (*Gomphocarpus*). On the *Nerium*, the *Olive*, and some other cultivated shrubs, the black fungus often appears, especially where the soil is poor and not properly worked, but on them the insect generally found is the *Coccus*, similar to that which appears so frequently in our orange groves. The present season seems peculiarly favourable to the increase of the aphis and coccus, and therefore it would be highly advantageous to persons interested in horticulture, if intelligent gardeners in different parts of the colony were to communicate to the Horticultural Society the means which they, in their respective districts, have found most efficacious in destroying these insects. By adopting this course much valuable information would be collected, and probably steps might be taken in some instances to prevent the increase of insects that are proving so detrimental to the labours of the gardener. Over the state of the atmosphere and the dryness of the season, of course no human influence can exercise control; but much may be done by proper cultivation, suitable manures, judicious irrigation, the selection of good aspects, and the encouragement of other insects which destroy aphides, &c. * * * * * Dr. F. Mueller has examined a specimen of the fern collected by Miss Atkinson in the neighbourhood of Oldbury, and he is satisfied that it is identical with the *Pteris comans* enumerated by him in his list of Australian ferns. The doctor seems to think that it may yet be found in other parts of Australia, as from its resemblance to *P. incisa*, it may have often been passed by as a variety of that species. It may be useful to notice that Sir William Hooker changed the name of the bat's wing fern from *P. Vespertilionis* to *P. incisa*, as he regarded both of these ferns, and also several other supposed species, as mere varieties of the same plant. Mr. Edward Betts and Mr. Woolls have recently collected at the Fox Ground, near Lane Cove, an interesting variety of *Lomaria Patersoni*, with the fronds pinnatipartite. As simple, pinnatifid, and pinnatipartite fronds of this fern grow in close proximity to each other, and sometimes even from the same roots, there can be no doubt that Dr. F. Mueller is perfectly correct in referring them to the same species. Sir W. Hooker was scarcely correct in stating that *L. Patersoni* is one of the rarest of the genus, and that it is not known, excepting in Tasmania, South Australia, and Victoria.

Saturday's *Singleton Times* mentions that for some days the aspect of the weather has been very tantalising; presenting from time to time appearances which seemed to herald the approach of the needful rain, and again lapsing into the apparently "set fair." On Thursday, however, the sky was much overcast, and continued so despite the efforts of the sun to pierce through the clouds, and towards evening a few welcome showers refreshed the earth.

IMPORTANT Sale of Sugars, Teas, and Eastern Produce.—Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb request us to direct especial attention to their very important sales this day, at their warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, embracing the entire cargo of Mauritius sugar ex Elizabeth, the damaged portion of the cargo ex Jessie Kelly, the balance of the cargo of the Sea Nymph, from Singapore, consisting of spices, &c.; teas ex Juverna and Magnolia, &c., &c. For particulars see our advertising columns.—ADV.

CHAMPION WALKING MATCH.—A walking match for £100, between Hincks and Leathart, came off at the Albert Ground, Redfern, on Saturday afternoon. Although the weather was unfavourable, a considerable number of spectators assembled to witness the match, and the event appeared to be regarded with great interest. The distance was one mile and a half, or six times round the course, and the time consumed by Hincks in walking it was twelve minutes fifty seconds. The match was won with a lead of about two hundred yards, and the successful competitor (Hincks) was cheered on coming to the winning-post. The style of both pedestrians was much admired, and the match was pluckily contested.

TRIAL FOR THE MURDER OF A BLACKFELLOW.—At the Criminal Sittings, Rockhampton, on the 25th of September, before Mr. Chief Justice Cockle, Edward Ainsworth Gaden was put on his trial, charged with having, at the Peak Downs Station, on the 27th of last February, wilfully and of malice aforethought, "killed and murdered one Peter, an aboriginal native." From the evidence of George Graham Burnett, the manager of the station in question, it appeared that the prisoner arrived there between 9 and 10 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, accompanied by his brother; there were from twenty-five to thirty blacks on the station; prisoner was on horseback and his brother was driving the bullock dray; there was some loading and a black gin on the dray; she was chained on the dray with a bullock chain; there was a padlock on her ancle, and the other end of the chain appeared fastened to the dray; she was crying, and did not appear inclined to go with prisoner and his brother; witness advised them to let her go, because there were some blacks on the station, who seemed annoyed at the gin being chained; some of them were talking to the gin; they said they would not let her go, but afterwards they arranged, through a black boy named "Joey," who had been on the station for some time, to get the other blacks to bring in a little black boy, and Mr. Gaden would let the gin go; witness saw the little black boy (who had run away), on the preceding morning riding after bullocks; the other blacks seemed satisfied, and went away, leaving Peter and "Joey;" the dray moved on, stopped, and started again; the gin then jumped off screaming, and the blacks came to her assistance; the chain was still on her; Mr. Robert Gaden wanted her to get on the dray again; after she had screamed again, one blackfellow came running down from the woolshed, and prisoner seemed alarmed, and drew his revolver; Peter ran up towards him, put up his hand towards prisoner, saying, "baal;" prisoner then drew back, and fired, and witness saw Peter had been shot through the left breast; Peter had no weapons of any kind; there were then near him only Peter, Joey, and the blackfellow from the woolshed; the last one was apparently running down to Mr. Robert Gaden or the gin; prisoner was but a few yards from his brother; the third black had a tomahawk and a paddymelon waddy in his hand; he had these arms when Peter was shot; when the shot was fired, Mr. R. Gaden appeared to have hold of the armed blackfellow; after the shot witness took away the tomahawk and paddymelon waddy from the blackfellow; Peter was taken by the other blacks to the waterhole; there was a hole in his left breast, and blood about it; witness saw him undressed; he died on the following day. In cross-examination, by Mr. Pring (who defended the prisoner), witness said that he could not swear Peter died from the pistol-shot wound, he did not see him dead. James Brown corroborated the evidence of the foregoing witness. When the gin jumped from the dray, Peter caught hold of her, and Mr. Robert Gaden laid hold of Peter; witness heard the report of firearms, and looking round to his left, saw prisoner's hand raised holding a revolver, the muzzle pointed towards Peter; the smoke was clearing off; he heard Mr. Robert Gaden call out to prisoner, "what are you doing, Edward?" or words to that effect; witness saw Peter's head fall back; Mr. Burnett and Josy took him to the store; witness saw him there, and also a wound under the left nipple; he afterwards was taken to a waterhole; witness subsequently saw him lying naked on a tarpaulin; he was then in a dying condition; witness saw the wound on the left breast, but did not see him dead; he never saw him dead. By his Honor: He was examined before a magistrate, and the signature to the depositions produced was his; he stated in those depositions that the blackfellow died the next day. Mr. Pring respectfully objected to the memory of the witness being refreshed by documents put in. His Honor said that undoubtedly a Judge had a perfect right to do so if he thought it necessary. Mr. Pring would take the objection. His Honor made a note of it. Examination continued: He looked at the deposition and by it saw that he said the black boy died next day; he was induced to say so by seeing the black in a dying state. The Attorney-General said that no blame could rest on the Crown Law Officers at the issue of the case. His Honor said certainly not; the officers had been misled by the recorded testimony of the witness. The Attorney-General said, and by the man himself, his version in the box was not the same as he had stated to the Crown Solicitor that morning before he was called. Mr. Pring addressed the jury, and pointed out that it had not been proved Peter was dead. It was perfectly clear that he was in a dying state, but for aught they knew he might have recovered and yet rejoice the eyes of Mr. Burnett at the Peak Downs Station. There was, consequently, a failure of evidence in the case of the Crown, and no conviction could be had. His Honor said that to convict of murder the jury should be satisfied that death had taken place, that was a rule inflexibly adhered to. In the case before them the requisite evidence was not forthcoming. It showed how important it was to record in depositions only what witnesses knew of their own knowledge. Brown said that he saw a hole like a bullet wound under the left nipple, but Brown was not a medical man and not sufficiently skilled to say that the man was in a dying state. The jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of not guilty. Prisoner was then discharged. When leaving the dock he said, "Your Honor, do I leave this without a stain on my character?" His Honor (vehemently) I am surprised at your so addressing me—you are simply discharged. Gaden then left the Court.—Abridged from the *Rockhampton Bulletin*, September 27.

SEASONABLE CHANGE.—The *Western Post* (Mudgee paper) of Friday, says:—The gloomy forebodings as to the fate of the crops have, fortunately, some chance of being dissipated by a pleasant fall of rain. As at the time we write, the rain has only commenced, we are not disposed to be too sanguine as to the effect it may have of saving the hay crops. Many persons consider that they are almost beyond redemption, but as far as our own observation goes, we have seen crops worse and yet the yield has been very good. Anyhow, the crops generally are looking very sickly, and we cannot but hope this timely rainfall will not be limited to a few hours. At present there seems every prospect of a continuance. Smart showers were falling at Merriwa and Cassilis on Thursday, but we have not heard that any rain has fallen in the Western District. It is a matter of sincere delight to us that we can speak for ourselves in a more hopeful strain than hitherto.

WEST MAITLAND VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—The distribution of the new uniforms to the members of the West Maitland Company of Volunteer Rifles, took place on Thursday at Captain Wolfe's offices. The new uniform is a handsome one, and much more appropriate than the dark blue in which our Volunteers for the last two years have appeared, the material of the new uniform being light grey tweed, with scarlet facings. Every member of the company who received the new uniform has signed a legally prepared document promising to attend parade at least once a month, under a penalty of 2s. 6d., to be recovered in the Court of Petty Sessions.—*Mercury* of Saturday.

MUNICIPALITY OF WATERLOO.—A meeting of the council was held on Monday, the 17th of September. Present: Councillors Oates, Wilson, Bryant, Moon, Byrne, Steward, and Mears. Upon the motion of councillor Wilson, seconded by councillor Moon, councillor Bryant took the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The motion of councillor Wilson's, with reference to the re-instatement of the foreman, which was left undecided at a previous meeting, was put and carried. The chairman (Mr. Gillive) then arrived, and informed the council that the demurrer between the council and Mr. Hinchcliffe had been argued, and that a majority of the points had been decided in favour of the council by their Honors the Judges, whereupon councillor Moon moved, "That the council stay all further proceedings against Mr. Hinchcliffe, upon such conditions as the solicitor (Mr. Brown) may think proper." Councillor Bryant seconded the motion. Councillor Wilson moved as an amendment, "That the council clerk communicate with Mr. Brown, and ask upon what conditions the lawsuit can be amicably arranged?" Councillor Byrne seconded the amendment, which was carried. Councillor Moon requested the names to be taken down:—For the amendment, councillors Steward, Byrne, Oates, Wilson, and Mears; against it, councillors Moon and Bryant. Councillor Seaward moved, "That tenders be at once called for the works in George-street for the Eastern ward." Councillor Byrne seconded the motion. Carried. Councillor Moon moved, "That the rate papers be issued for the present half year, in accordance with by-law No. 1, section 2. Councillor Mears seconded the motion. Councillor Byrne moved, as an amendment, "That notices be sent to all parties who have not paid." This amendment was not seconded, and consequently lapsed. Upon the original motion being put, councillor Byrne called for a division. The council divided accordingly. For the motion, councillors Moon and Mears; against it, councillors Byrne, Steward, Oates, Wilson, and Bryant. The motion was therefore negatived. Councillor Wilson then moved "That all persons whose rates were reduced at the Appeal Court, and who have not received fresh rate papers, be notified in accordance with the reduced amounts." Councillor Steward seconded the motion. Carried. Sundry accounts, amounting to £65 8s. 11d., were passed, and ordered to be paid. Councillor Oates moved, "That £30 be now expended in carrying an underdrain across English-street, and also in continuing the kerbing and guttering to No. 1 drain." This motion was not seconded, and consequently lapsed. Councillor Wilson moved, "That £50 be voted to form, &c., Gardener-street." Councillor Oates seconded the motion. Carried. Councillor Bryant moved, "That the foreman be instructed to bring up a report of the probable cost of forming and ballasting a road twenty feet wide from Allen's Corner to Shea's Creek, with the necessary culverts included." Councillor Steward seconded the motion. Councillor Moon moved as amendment "That no expenditure of money take place, as the property is private land, until the road be dedicated by the trustees of the estate and aligned." Councillor Wilson seconded the amendment, which was carried. Councillor Steward requested that the names be taken down; For the amendment—Councillors Moon, Oates, Wilson, and Mears. Against it—Councillors Steward, Byrne, and Bryant. Councillor Bryant moved "That 50 tons of blue metal be purchased for necessary repairs at a cost not to exceed £35." Councillor Mears seconded the motion. Carried. Councillor Oates moved, "That £20 be voted to form and ballast Boundary-street thirty-eight feet wide, on condition that the Redfern Council agree to expend an equal sum." Councillor Wilson seconded the motion. Councillor Moon moved, as an amendment, "That a letter be sent to the Redfern Council by the solicitor to this council, requesting that corporation to repair the said street." Councillor Mears seconded the amendment, which was carried. Councillor Oates moved, "That £200 be voted to form and ballast the road from Allen's Corner to Newtown, twenty feet wide, on condition that the trustees of the estate give £50." Councillor Bryant seconded the motion, which was negatived. Councillor Oates requested that the names be taken down. For the motion, councillors Oates and Bryant; against it, councillors Steward, Moon, and Mears. Councillor Byrne had, previous to the consideration of the question, retired from the meeting. Tenders for forming, &c., Buckland-street, were then opened, and that of Mr. [illegible] Abbot accepted, at the sum of £3 5s. per chain. The council then adjourned.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL, VIA BATAVIA, [IN QUEENSLAND.]

NEWS TO SEPTEMBER 2.

THE steamer Hero, Captain Logan, arrived off Bowen on Friday last, bringing English news to September 2.

The Hero left Batavia at 8.30 a.m. on the 19th September.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

The following are the latest Telegrams to hand, via Ceylon :—

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

A Treaty of Peace was signed yesterday, and Austria has consented to cede Venetia to Italy.

President Johnston has resolved to abandon the prosecutions against Fenians.

The London *Times* published an article severely condemning the conduct of Sir William Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, in making certain charges against Captain Jarvis, and asserts that the latter officer is quite exonerated on further inquiry.

The tone of the Liverpool and London cotton markets have a downward tendency.

AUGUST 26.

The cotton market is unaltered.

The payments into the Bank of England to-day, amounted to £126,000.

AUGUST 27.

The King of Prussia, in reply to the address of the Chamber of Deputies stated that while acknowledging the right of the Chamber concerning the Budget, yet should the conflict be renewed, the Government would repeat its previous course of action.

AUGUST 28.

The difficulties between the United States and Mexico are increasing.

It is stated that the treaty of peace between Austria and Prussia has been ratified.

AUGUST 30.

The Liverpool and Manchester cotton markets are dull. Discount is down to 6 per cent.

SEPTEMBER 2.

Discount still remains at 6 per cent.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

[FROM THE HOME NEWS, AUGUST 26.]

The Atlantic cable has been laid and completed, and the Queen sent a congratulatory address to President Johnson, to which the President replied, and since then numerous messages have been exchanged between the two countries.

Cholera is spreading in the East of London.

A monster reform meeting was held at Islington, and lesser meetings have been held in various parts of London, at which resolutions were passed denouncing the conduct of the Government. The political atmosphere is now somewhat more tranquil.

The Ministerial Whitebait dinner takes place at Greenwich on the 30th August.

Parliament is to be prorogued next week.

The Goodwood Stakes were won by Rarna, and the Cup by The Duke.

Captain Tyler's Report on the means of shortening the Anglo-Indian mail line has been laid before the Parliament. It recommends the abandonment of the Marseilles route for another by the port of Brindisi, in Italy.

France has demanded of Prussia the restoration of the Rhine Provinces.

The Lord Chancellor, on appeal, has altered the order for the compulsory winding-up of the affairs of the Oriental Commercial Bank, and made it voluntary.

Baron Strathnairn, formerly Sir Hugh Rose, has taken his seat in the House of Lords.

Mace and Goss fought again for the championship, and Mace was victorious.

The renewal of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland has passed the House of Lords.

The Extradition Treaty Bill, limited to twelve months, has passed the Commons.

On the 23rd August, a dinner was given to Governor Eyre at Southampton.

France has declined to take part in the negotiations between Italy and Austria, in reference to the first armistice; and Austria is again sending troops to the South. A further armistice of twenty-four hours was agreed upon.

The Italians have evacuated the Tyrol.

The American House of Representatives recommend the repeal of the Neutrality Laws of the States.

Deaths from cholera continue to increase in London.

Prussia has rejected the proposal of Russia for a Conference.

The Empress of Mexico has arrived at Paris.

The King of Prussia has opened the Chambers. His Majesty congratulated the country on the success of the war—asked for a bill of indemnity—and called for the convention of a German Parliament. The omission of any allusion to the friendly offices of Louis Napoleon has given much offence in France.

The Italian fleet suffered severely during a storm in the Adriatic.

A violent hurricane visited the Atlantic.

The approaching visit of the American vessels of war is causing great enthusiasm in St. Petersburg.

A Reform meeting was held in Guildhall.

Martial law has been proclaimed in New Orleans.

Lord Cowley, English Ambassador to the French Court, is said to have resigned.

Great Reform demonstrations have been held at Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester.

In the cotton market 7lb. shirtings rule at 11s. 9d.; and 8½ lb. at 14s. 4d.; mull twist, 1s. 8d.

OBITUARY.

The following appears in the obituary on the week in her Majesty's Indian army :—Major J. M'Liccar, retired list, Madras Army; Colonel C. R. Hogg, retired list, Bombay Army; Lieutenant A. F. Gerard Cadare Verd, Bengal European Regiment; J. F. St. Anhaenser, Esq., surgeon-major, Bombay Medical Service. Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Jones, K.C.B.; Captain W. Baxter; the Marquis Camben, K.G.; the Rev. Lord Bayning; the Hon. F. J. Pellew; the Rev. J. W. Neale. Miscellaneous: Captain F. E. Seymour, the Dowager Duchess of Northumberland, the Rev. Dr. Nicholson, Hon. Adelaide Constance Plunkett, Sir James Wickham; the Hon. Lady Capell.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch Ministry have asked a subsidy from the States-General for the steam service from Java to Australia.

BATAVIA.

SEPTEMBER 19.

The Krampener Ward was loading sugar for Melbourne, at £2 5s.; the Woodbine, Epsom, Australia, and Veno are loading on their owners' account.

The Government sugar sales took place on the 10th instant, at which No. 16 realised f. 14 13 c. per picul; coffee, f. 38 55 c. to f. 39¼; rice f. 180 per coopang. Exchange on London 11·45 to 11·55.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL BANK OF ISSUE.

THE Postmaster-General complains of the inaccuracy of the report of his speech on the above subject in the Legislative Council, on Wednesday last, and which was published in the *Herald* of Thursday. Supposing the report to be correct, some strictures were made upon it in one of our leaders of Saturday. We regret to find that our reporter misunderstood the hon. gentleman, and have much pleasure in printing what he actually did say, and which he has kindly supplied.

Mr. DOCKER said it could not be expected that on such an occasion, the mere motion to go into Committee on a private bill, that he should be prepared to discuss a proposition of such very great importance, as the establishment of a National Bank of Issue; but as the hon. the President had thought proper to introduce the subject, and another hon. member had taken the opportunity to state his views upon the subject, at the same time making some rather severe remarks upon a member of the Administration of which he had the honour to be a member, it might not be considered altogether courteous to remain silent. He might therefore state, that the subject of a National Bank had naturally fallen under the consideration of the Government. He said *naturally*, because the attention of any body of men entrusted with the management of the finances of the colony must have been attracted to the subject by the events of the late commercial panic in England, which had led to such considerable discussion, and in which the arguments which had been advanced during the last thirty or forty years, leading to the passing of the Act of 1844, had necessarily come under review. The attention of the Government had still more naturally been directed to the subject from the peculiar circumstances in which they found the colony placed by the results of this panic. They found themselves saddled with the legacy of a very large expenditure for public works, properly chargeable upon a loan account; but the financial events in England rendering the sale of debentures absolutely impossible, this expenditure had to be met out of ordinary revenue. This, of course, was quite inadequate to meet the extra demand which was made upon it, and the Government was consequently compelled to negotiate for temporary loans from the monetary institutions of the colony. Now, in so doing, they could not but be struck by the (he might call it) absurdity of being compelled to give a high rate of interest for the accommodation afforded by borrowing the paper of these institutions. [Mr. Gordon and Mr. Campbell, "Paper—they got gold."] Mr. Docker: The hon. member knows that that must have been impossible—what they received was their paper, their promises to pay, based, as he was willing to admit, upon gold. Now, the Government could not fail to perceive the convenience which would have attended their being able to meet their own engagements, with their own promises to pay, instead of borrowing those of other institutions at a high rate of interest. But he could assure the Council that if the expediency of introducing such a measure as the establishment of a Bank of Issue came under the serious consideration of the Council, it would be decided upon grounds of public policy of much greater importance. It would not be the mere fact of the convenience which the Administration would experience from being the sole creators of the paper—the circulating medium of the colony—but it would be the consideration of whether it was for the public benefit that the whole of the monetary transactions, and consequently the value of the whole property of the colony, should depend upon a circulating medium issued by eight or nine private institutions. A circulating medium—the expansion or contraction of which depended not upon the wants of the community, but upon the exigencies of the issuers, and which was founded upon a *fluctuating* basis, varying from day to day by the demands made upon it through the transactions of the banks. And there was also this disadvantage, that these transactions were veiled in comparative obscurity, the amount of the paper issue, and the amount of gold in the coffers of the banks, could only be known by the quarterly returns of these institutions, and then only by those who would take the trouble to read and to understand these returns, which was certainly not the case with the public at large. On the other hand, the transactions of the Government would be as clear as the day. (Laughter.) Honorable members might jeer, but he might state that if any such institution was established means would be taken to insure a weekly statement of the amount of paper in circulation, and the amount of gold in the coffers of the Government. He desired to guard the Council from assuming that in what he had said he was speaking the opinions of the Cabinet. His own impression was that such an institution would be a great public benefit.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Building Allotments and Villa Sites, Newtown; Orchard Site, 12 acres, Concord Road, Concord; the Bunnerong Estate, Botany Bay; Nichol's Estate, North Shore.
MR. PITT.—At the Annandale Yards, at half-past 2 o'clock, Fat Sheep.
MR. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.
MR. THOMSON.—At the Annandale Yards, at 2 o'clock, Fat Cattle.
MR. MOLONY.—At the Australian Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock, Leather, Boots, and Shoes.
MR. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, Park-street, at half-past 10 o'clock, Household Furniture, Scantling, and Sundries; on the premises of the Telegraph House, Enmore Road, Newtown, at 2 o'clock, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.
MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Drays, Carts, and Sundries.
MESSRS. BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, at 11 o'clock, Mauritius Sugars, Teas, Pepper, Sago, Nutmegs, Rope, Bags, Saltpetre, Rattans, &c.
MR. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Winch and Chain, Weighing Machine, Truck, and Sundries.
MESSRS. SOLOMON AND FRANCIS.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Stationery, Cricketing Goods, Fancy Ware, &c.
MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Fat Sheep.
MR. WOOLLER.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

KIAMA.

SATURDAY, 6 P.M.

THE Bishop of Sydney arrived here this afternoon, and will hold a Confirmation service at Christ Church to-morrow.

The Dairyman's Inn, kept by Michael Egan, at Gerringong, was completely destroyed by fire. The inquest is adjourned till Friday, to enable the insurance companies to send an officer to attend the proceedings.

BRISBANE.

SATURDAY.

The Assembly was engaged on Thursday and Friday in discussing the Estimates. The vote for the Colonial Secretary's Department has been reduced by one-twelfth. The Judicial salaries are all voted in full. The Stamp Bill has passed the third reading, and the Leasing Bill has passed the Legislative Council.

SAILED.—Lady Young (s.), for Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

SATURDAY, 8 P.M.

The flood in the Yarra is subsiding slowly, the rain having ceased. The water was only two feet six inches less than the flood in December, 1863. All the low ground is covered. Traffic is suspended on the St. Kilda and Sandridge Roads. The crops in the valley of the Yarra are ruined. Boats are plying to Emerald Hill.

A small schooner, with a cargo of goods for Geelong, was totally wrecked at Sandridge, and another is ashore. Several cutters and whaleboats were destroyed. The Customs boat was upset in the Bay, and one man, belonging to the ship Kearsage, drowned. The wind has shifted to south-east, and is now blowing gently.

Sales of Western tens tobacco are reported at 15d.; malt, 9s. 6d.; breadstuffs unaltered.

The Chelsea, for Hongkong, takes 400 Chinese passengers, who have with them £5000 in sovereigns, and 4400 ounces of gold.

There appears to be no doubt that the bushranger now in custody is Bourke. The inquest on the body of Hurst is to be held on Monday, the Coroner being unable to reach Diamond Creek yesterday in consequence of the floods.

ARRIVED.—St. Vincent, from Calcutta; Napier, from Liverpool; Adelaide Burke, and Planter, from Newcastle; Oriane, from Adelaide. The Napier has gone into Quarantine.

THE LAUNCESTON CHAMPION RACES.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

THE stewards met at 8 o'clock.

Before the announcement of the nominations it was unanimously resolved by the Stewards that any nominations hereafter received from the adjacent colonies only bearing a distinct postmark prior to or of the 2nd October, should be received.

TWO YEAR OLD STAKES.

W. Field's b. c. Penny Royal
T. B. Clarke's ch. f. La Belle
John Field's b. c. ——, by Boiardo; dam, Merry Maid

LEGER.

T. W. Field's b. m. Mayflower
L. L. Smith's b. f. Lady Manners Sutton
John Lord's b. g. Nimblefoot
S. Blackwell's b. c. Spaniard

CHAMPION.

W. Field's br. g. Alarm
W. Field's b. g. Cadland
W. Field's b. c. Strop
L. L. Smith's br. g. Coventry
E. M. Bagot's g. m. Cowra
W. E. Yuille's g. g. Toryboy
W. Craig's b. h. Tim Whiffler
T. W. Field's blk. h. Self-Reliance
T. W. Field's b. h. Saxby
T. W. Field's b. g. Kildare
John Lord's b. m. Busyfoot
D. Smith's b. c. Paganini
T. B. Clarke's b. h. Cotherstone
John Field's b. h. Mahratta
John Field's b. m. Muriel.

It may be confidently anticipated that the entries will be made up to over twenty by nominations to be received ex Tasmania and Black Swan.—*H. T. Mercury*, October 3.

NEW SOUTH WALES RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.
SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY.

HITHERTO the Rifle Association of this colony has not been successful in obtaining fine weather for its annual prize meetings. Either at the beginning or close of every one of the annual gatherings the weather has been unfavourable; and certainly the sixth has been no exception to the preceding ones. Certainly the first day was all that could be desired, but each succeeding day has been less favourable, closing with a day of cold rain and strong gusty wind. It was fortunate indeed that the matches in which there were a large number of competitors were taken earlier in the meeting, or the discomforts of shooting in blinding rain and fierce gusts of wind would have been more generally felt.

The competitions remaining on the programme on Friday evening were five ranges of the All Comers' Match, the Members' Small Bore Match, and the Members' Large Bore Match. It was also intended to get up an Enfield Rifle Derby, a Match for Ladies, and other attractive novelties; and it is hardly necessary to say that the desperate nature of the weather rendered the carrying out of this programme impossible. The third range (500 yards) of the All Comers' Match was commenced promptly at 9 o'clock, and proceeded satisfactorily until the soaking rain of the afternoon set in, and this of course considerably delayed the shooting. The result was that it was not over until nearly dark, and some of the men who shot in it were thereby prevented from shooting in the Members' Matches. Those, therefore, who have not shot in these matches will shoot at nine o'clock this morning. There are also several ties to shoot off, and these will be taken in the course of the morning. The highest score yet made in the small bore Members' Match, and it is not likely to be surpassed—is 27, scored by Mr. J. R. Linsley. Messrs. Hordern and Strong having tied for second prize with 26. In the large bore match Dr. Ward is highest score at present, with 22 points, and private M'Donald second, with 21. We understand that these last-named gentlemen have protested against the large bore match being resumed to-day, with what show of reason we know not. The committee decided that all shooting should close at six o'clock, and when this time arrived they announced through Colonel Richardson that those who had not shot in the Members' Matches would require to be on the ground at nine o'clock this morning to do so. We understand that some Derby or pool shooting, or both, will be arranged if sufficient men are on the ground.

With regard to the All Comers' Match the shooting was for the most part excellent, and all the prizes were won with high scores. The winners in this match, so far as they have been decided, without firing off the ties, are as follows:—At 200 yards, Messrs. Lynch and Strong take first and second prizes; at 300 yards, Messrs. J. R. Linsley and Thrum tie; at 500 yards, Mr. Slade takes first prize, and Mr Sharp second; at 600 yards, Mr J. R. Linsley takes first prize, and Messrs. Wickham and Sharp tie for second prize; at 700 yards, Messrs. Strong, Gee, and Rayner tie for the prizes; at 800 yards, sergeant Lynch takes first prize, and Ensign Strong second; at the 900 yards, Mr. Sharp takes first prize, and Mr. Rayner second. The highest aggregate scorer was Ensign Strong, who thereby became the winner of the £15 presented by Mr. L. Hordern for competition. Mr. Sharp was but one point below the winner at the finish, having scored at the last range no less than eighteen points. The names of the competitors and scores made in this match are appended.

	200	300	500	600	700	800	900	
Ensign Strong, No. 2 (W.) 1st prize...	20	18	18	16	19	18	14	—123
Mr. Sharp, No. 2 (W.)	18	15	19	18	19	15	18	—122
Rayner, No. 6 (W.)	16	17	19	16	19	17	15	—119
Wickham, No. 2 (W.)	20	13	18	18	16	17	15	—117
Slade, No. 1 (W.)	17	16	20	16	18	17	12	—116
J. R. Linsley, No. 2 (W.) ...	18	18	18	19	18	15	10	—116
Brownlow, No. 1 (W.)	17	17	16	17	18	14	13	—112
Corporal Thrum, S. S. (T.)	17	18	16	16	14	16	13	—110
Captain Bolton, New. (W.)	14	11	16	16	18	16	13	—104
Mr. Hordern, No. 2 (W.)	19	17	18	17	15	16	A	—102
Sergeant Lynch, No. 3 (W.)	20	14	18	11	12	19	5	— 99
Lieutenant Brown, New. (W.) ...	17	14	16	14	16	16	5	— 98
Mr. Gee, No. 5 (W.)	15	6	15	13	19	15	14	— 97
Compton, No. 2 (M.)	18	17	18	18	16	6	3	— 96
Douglass, No. 2 (K.)	15	14	11	13	16	11	12	— 92
Arnott, New. (W.)	16	17	17	10	17	10	5	— 92
West, No. 4 (W.)	17	15	17	16	12	3	4	— 84
Otmsby, No. 4 (W.)	13	13	14	15	7	5	7	— 74
Captain M'Pherson, New. (W.) ...	19	16	11	9	9	2	4	— 70
Sergeant Linsley, No. 5 (W.)... ...	16	13	Absent					— 29

GARRISON GUN MATCHES.

The members of the Volunteer Artillery desiring to compete in the garrison gun matches for prizes offered by the Rifle Association, mustered at Dawes Battery on Saturday afternoon last, for the first contest, under the command of Captain Shepherd. The weather, although at first rather showery, soon became fine and cool, with a light breeze from the south blowing across the range. On the whole the wind was not so strong as to interfere much with the shooting, although there were now and then some stiff gusts which carried the balls to leeward a little. The target was moored off Fort Denison at a distance of 1700 yards, and it was struck four times during the afternoon. The shooting was very good indeed, the direction being in nearly every instance excellent, the defects of aim being in the elevation. Considering that the guns used were very badly mounted, upon old fashioned carriages, and older fashioned platforms; and considering, also, that they had to be adjusted to the proper elevation with the coigns, instead of the patent screws now commonly used—the scores made are very creditable to the corps. Five of the thirty-two pounders were manned, and sixteen rounds in all were fired from each—that is, ten rounds in the garrison matches, and six rounds for an officers' sweepstakes. From the scores, which we append, it will be seen that Gunner Clare, of No. 4 Battery, took the first prize; Quarter-master-sergeant Drinkwater, of No. 2 Battery, the second prize; while Corporal Dennis and Gunner Bardwell tied for the third prize. For the Officers' Sweepstakes only three rounds were fired; Captain Shepherd and Lieutenant Clark tied with 14 points and divided the prizes, Lieutenant Bird being the next highest scorer with 12 points. Lieutenant Grubb, R.A., acted as umpire, and succeeded in satisfying all parties by his decisions. The following are the details of the scoring:—

Name and Battery.	1st round	2nd round	3rd round	4th round	5th round	Total.
Gunner Clare, No. 4	2	6	4	7	4	— 19
Q.M.-sergeant Drinkwater, No. 2...	6	0	6	0	4	— 16
Corporal Dennis, No. 4	0	4	0	4	7	— 15
Gunner Bardwell, No. 6	7	4	0	0	4	— 15
Corporal Sherwood, No. 6 ...	0	4	4	2	4	— 14
Sergeant Brachell, No. 5	4	2	0	2	4	— 12
Gunner Hewitt, No. 5	0	6	6	0	0	— 12
Darvall, No. 1	2	2	0	0	6	— 10
Corporal Sutton, No. 2	0	4	4	0	0	— 8
Gunner Gimley, No. 1	0	0	6	0	0	— 6

OFFICERS' SWEEPSTAKES.

Name and Battery.	1st round	2nd round	3rd round		Total.
Captain Shepherd, No. 2	4	6	4	—	14
Lieutenant Clark, No. 3	4	4	6	—	14
Lieutenant Bird, No. 4	2	6	4	—	12
Lieutenant Moriarty, No. 1	2	2	6	—	10
Lieutenant Bradford, No. 7	2	2	6	—	10
Captain Blackmore, No. 1	0	2	4	—	6
Lieutenant Wilson, No. 5	2	0	4	—	6
Lieutenant Lett, No. 1	0	0	4	—	4
Lieutenant Talbot, No. 4	0	0	4	—	4

VICTORIA.

THE You Yangs steamer brings Melbourne papers to the 4th instant.

The *Argus* of that date says:—The first year during which the Post Office Savings' Bank system has been in operation in Victoria, was completed on the 10th of last month. The following statement shows the transactions for the year:—Number of banks opened, 44; number of accounts opened, 6264; number of deposits received, 22,060; number of withdrawals paid, 4184; amount of deposits received, £75,611 18s. 5d.; amount of repayments, £28,604 3s. 10d.; balance to credit of depositors, £47,007 14s. 7d. The deposits during the first month that the system was in operation amounted to £4105 5s., and during the last month they had increased to £11,550 9s.

The same paper mentions that a man named George Elson is in custody, charged with being concerned in the burglary committed some weeks ago at the shop of Brush and Mac Donnell, jewellers, Collins-street west. Other two men, named Thomas Shaddock, alias Harrib, and John Richardson, alias Morgan, have also been taken up on suspicion of being connected with the same offence. All of these men have been previously convicted of serious offences. Saddock was, in February, 1853, sentenced to twenty-four years' imprisonment, for highway robbery with violence.

The penny reading movement at Geelong, after being done to death at nearly every one of the public institutions, terminated at the Mechanics' Hall, on Monday evening last with a disgraceful exhibition, many of the speakers—gentlemen of education and ability—being completely bowled down.

A heavy thunderstorm broke over Geelong about 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and rained poured down in torrents. The lightning, both forked and sheet, was so frequent, and so intensely vivid while it lasted, that the town appeared as if covered by one vast sheet of flame.

The *Daily News* states that the Chinese diggers about Castlemaine are fast leaving for New Zealand. The other day some twenty of them left for Melbourne, *en route* for Hokitika, and nearly every train takes numbers of them away for the same destination.

A small but very brilliant diamond has been found by a Chinaman at the Sebastopol Diggings, near Beechworth.

The other evening, the Bowman's Forest coach was thrown down a precipice at an unfenced part of the road, the horse having been startled by a bullock jumping from the opposite bank. The driver was much hurt, and the conveyance regularly smashed.

The provincial elections now pending seem likely (says the *Argus*) to turn wholly on the question of protection to agriculture. Farmers are numerous among the electors of all the provinces, and there being a candidate in the field in most instances who either lacks the capacity to understand a very simple economical problem, or the honesty to abstain from snatching an electioneering advantage by concealing or distorting the truth, persistent efforts are made to secure votes for the Ministerial candidates by offering higher prices for corn through the operation of protective duties.

The Council of the Acclimatisation Society met on the 2nd instant. Dr. Black informed the council that he had visited Sunbury on Saturday, and inspected the trout ova deposited in Jackson's Creek. Several young fish had been seen, but the stones were not disturbed much, for fear of injuring them. A lengthened conversation took place as to what should be done with the alpacas belonging to the Society; and a suggestion was thrown out by Colonel Champ, that they should be sent to Mount Wellington in Tasmania. The superintendent reported that the pheasants had commenced laying, and also that several kids of the Angora goats had been dropped.

On Saturday morning (says the *Maryborough Advertiser*) a party of aborigines commenced a search for gold on the heaps of pipeclay at the White Hills, near Mr. Mark Brewin's store, and in a very short time they discovered pieces which they sold for 12s., 15s., and £10 odd. The same party were successful some time since in the neighbourhood of Amherst and Talbot. They say, "Whitefellow dig for gold, and blackfellow pick it up." Their eyes seem more serviceable than many men's picks and shovels.

A snake, measuring two feet ten inches in length, was killed the other day, on the premises of Mr. Shiels, a bootmaker, at Geelong.

The floating dock at Williamstown, known as Oswald and Inglis's, was on Tuesday exposed for sale by auction, and knocked down to Mr. Thomas Stewart, of Williamstown, for £2300.

A silver vase, worth fifty guineas, is offered as a prize, to be awarded in January next, according to the decision of the Board of Agriculture, for the best grown specimens of the sugar-beet then exhibited. The donors are Messrs. John Levy and Sons, of the Footscray Agricultural Distillery Works.

"On the night of the eclipse, in the neighbourhood of the Old Racecourse," remarks the *Daylesford Mercury*, "night was made hideous by the sounding of gongs and firing of crackers in the Chinese camp. The commotion being unusual at this time of the year, a number of parties hurried to the scene of the uproar to ascertain the cause. It appeared the eclipse of the moon was the cause. On inquiring, we ascertained from a number of the Chinese they were fearful that a big snake or some large animal was about to inflict serious injury on the moon, and thus for ever deprive the Celestials of her light. In a body, the Chinese were visiting each of the Joss-houses, invoking their gods to assist them in frightening the dangerous enemy to the moon away. On venturing to remonstrate with the Celestials on the absurdity of their idea, we were laughed at for our pains, and no doubt confirmed John's idea of our barbarous nature."

The wool clip in the western district is coming forward but slowly. There are but two ships at the Geelong Wharf. The Lady Egidia, which will take about 5000 bales, has at present only about 500 bales on board, and the George Thompson, whose carrying capacity is fully 6000 bales, has only 300 bales shipped.

The *Bendigo Advertiser* says:—A boy named Wilson Oldfield, about ten years of age, had a narrow escape from death on Saturday afternoon. He was playing with other children in New Chum Gully, when he got on a heap of tailings and commenced sinking a hole. Having bottomed, he determined to put in a drive, but had not proceeded far when the heap of tailings caved in, covering him over. The rest of the children ran away with the exception of a younger brother, who with admirable presence of mind scraped the tailings from the face of the sufferer, and permitted him to breathe. He was quickly extricated and removed to the hospital, where it was found that his thigh was fractured. The poor boy is progressing as favourably as could be expected.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE CONDEMNED MURDERERS.

NATURALLY (says the *Nelson Examiner*) some interest will be felt in the proceedings and demeanor of the convicted criminals, and the subjoined facts may be relied on.

Burgess exhibits no change in his manner; for, of course, ever since his confession he had made up his mind for the doom which now awaits him. His autobiographical sketches having been impounded by the authorities, he expressed a desire to protest against that arrangement, and requested permission to have them returned, and he resolved to write to the Judge on the subject. He asked for writing materials, and Captain Clouston, the governor of the gaol, supplied them. Burgess rejected the note-paper because it was of the ordinary plain description, and said, "I can't write on that; you must give me black-edged paper, which is the proper thing for me, for I am a dead man." We believe the gaoler gave him the mourning paper. He had begun to write a new life. The manuscript of this biography makes strange disclosures. It shows that Burgess began his criminal career at the early age of eight years; therefore, truly from his youth up until now he has been a dangerous member of the "dangerous classes." He had at one time of his life been a lawyer's clerk. He appears to be a man who has got a tolerable education, and is sufficiently acquainted with the French language to be able to use French phrases with aptitude and force.

Kelly is in a condition of comparative mental prostration. After leaving the Court on being condemned, he exhibited a cheerfulness not quite in keeping with the misery he displayed in the dock. The convict, although a Roman Catholic, declines to see a priest of his own persuasion.

Levy maintains much of the stolid manner which has characterised him since his apprehension. He asserts his innocence, and says he has nothing to confess. A ring which he were in court could not for some time be found, and was at length discovered secreted in his mouth, from which it was forced after some trouble by the police.

On Sullivan there is no ostensible difference, and, without doubt, scoundrel as he is, he is also, nevertheless, the most sensible of the horrible gang with which he has been connected. From his behaviour, it is evident he anticipates a pardon; he is cheerful, and has been heard to say that, since his trial, his mind is much easier.

There has been no official news received relative to the day of execution. It is, however, expected to take place about the 8th October.

A SERIES OF SHOCKING MURDERS.

THE *Globe* of 5th July gives the following narration of the numerous horrid crimes which it is supposed have been committed by the French murderer Philippe, who is now lying under sentence of death at Paris for having assassinated Marie Victoire Bodeux, and attempted to kill widow Midy:—

"On the 11th January last, a middle-aged widow lady in Paris, Madame Midy, by profession a painter, narrowly escaped being murdered. A man who had lately been in her house as a workman in the employment of a framemaker whom she patronised was the intended murderer; and he had doubtless been tempted to the deed in order to rob his victim of some small but valuable paintings which had been intrusted to her by a Polish prince. He called under pretence of looking for a tool which he had accidentally left behind. Not finding it, he drew from his pocket a bolster-cover, asking the lady if it did not belong to her; and as she turned away, annoyed by his questions, he took the opportunity to throw the cloth over her head so as to cover it, at the same time placing one hand on her neck and the other on her mouth, stifling the linen down her throat so as to stifle her cries. She had been able to scream a little, however, and her screams, the noise of the scuffle, and the sound of her fall on the floor, brought a brother painter, the Sieur Vauchelet, who was in an adjoining apartment, to her assistance. The prisoner, thus interrupted, coolly walked away, merely saying that the lady was ill; but he was followed and arrested. The police soon identified him as the man who was 'wanted' for a horrid murder committed a few days before; and a little more investigation proved their prisoner, Joseph Philippe by name, to be one of those great criminals of the Dumollard type, who commit murder by wholesale, partly from pure blood thirstiness of nature, and partly for the plunder and outrage of their victims. His trial has just taken place under one of the most formidable *actes d'accusation* which the ingenuity of French lawyers has constructed.

"The prisoner is thirty-five years of age. He was taken for the military service in 1852, condemned in 1846 to a year's imprisonment for misconduct, and enrolled soon after in one of those terrible *Battalions d'Afrique* into which the scoundrels of the French army are drafted. He returned to Paris in 1861, and has since been in numerous situations as cook, groom, general servant, and warehouse messenger, but staying long in none, on account of his drunken habits. The idea of living by murder and robbery appears to have originated in the necessities of his poverty, when out of employment; and his system is novel as the first attempt to take advantage of a certain feature in our social life. The murderer, two years ago, at Florence, victimised lodging housekeepers, whom he found out as a *fainéant* lodger, and whom he was enabled to murder on account of their lonely position. Joseph Philippe selected for his operations the class of unfortunates whose degradation and isolation, and the peculiarities of their miserable trade, expose in a high degree to the danger of assassination. The Waterloo-road murder, and the more recent murder of Emma Jackson, exemplify, among ourselves, what these dangers amount to. But the prisoner is the first to have seen in the facts the chance of a living. From the evidence now obtained, it is certain that he did act on system. More than two years ago he revealed his secret to one of these females in the weakness of intoxication. 'I love women well,' he said, 'and I do for them well. I stuff their mouths and cut their throats. Wait a bit, and you will hear me talked about.' What passed for a grim jest has become a too horrid reality.

"Several unfortunates had perished in Paris since 1861, strangled, or with throats cut, but it is only within the last two years that cases have been found in which there is proof against the prisoner. There are three distinct cases, one of them a double murder, in which the infant of one of his victims was also killed, and the circumstances are much alike in all. Three days before his apprehension he accosted, at 11 o'clock in the evening, in the Rue de la Ville d'Eveque, a girl named Marie-Victorie Bodeux; soon after he was seen entering the building in that street in which were her apartments, and a quarter of an hour later he was observed to leave by an old man who lived in the house, and who wanted to see the girl. This man, entering her apartment, discovered her on the floor with her throat frightfully gashed, and the marks of blood-stained fingers on the drawers and their contents, which, as well as the mattress of the bed, had been rummaged for valuables. It was found that the murdered woman's purse, containing four pounds, and several articles of jewellery, had been stolen; and luckily there were found in the prisoner's possession sufficient articles to identify him. Before leaving, he had had time to wash his hands in a basin which stood upon the dressing-table in the apartment. The other murders with which he is connected were committed in the spring of 1864. One morning in April of that year, an unfortunate named Julie Robert, not having appeared since the evening of the day before, was found in her apartment in the Rue Saint Joseph with her throat cut in a similar fashion to that of the girl Bodeux—her pockets and the whole apartment also bearing marks of hasty rifling, and a hand basin in like manner marked with blood stains. The prisoner is said to have take with him a handkerchief, which has been identified as the deceased's property, and he is proved to have been spending money freely at the time, although he had but newly entered on an employment after a term of idleness, and had yet received no wages. His strange demeanour, and agitation at the time have also been remembered against him. The most horrid affair of all was the murder in November following, in the Rue St. Marguerite, of a woman named Mage, and her two years old son. One Sunday morning in that month, workmen passing to their work observed for a moment a woman in her chemise at a window, hoarsely crying out and gesticulating strangely, but, thinking she was drunk or mad, passed on. She was neither drunk nor mad, but in the fatal grasp of a murderer. Nor did her cries bring the assistance of neighbours. Half an hour after a man resembling the prisoner was seen to descend the stair of the house and depart, leaving the key of the apartment on the landing. There was some suspicion, and on an entrance being made the two bodies were found horribly mutilated and bruised—the woman having plainly gone through a tremendous struggle before her antagonist succeeded. There were the same marks of rifling left as in the other cases, showing the same author. The prisoner was not only identified by those who saw him leaving, but another unfortunate, whom he had addressed the same evening, had been so frightened at his looks, that she would not take him home, and had seen him afterwards going home with the deceased. She was not the only woman of the class who testifies to having been saved from probable murder by a similar fear. The strangest fact of all remains, and that is the horror of the prisoner at his own crimes. His sleep was disturbed by frightful dreams. After the last-mentioned murder, those in the house where he lodged heard him raising frightful cries as if some bloody apparition had appeared before him. He plunged into deeper debauches to drown the terrors of his conscience. One would almost have expected that so wholesale a criminal would have been more hardened.

"Such is one of the most frightful chapters of crime that have lately been recorded."

A REMARKABLE CURE.—A young man wanted to marry a girl out in Wisconsin, but her rich parents forbade the match. The young man became sick—very sick—and had terrible fainting fits. The doctors were called, and said he would soon die, and he said he wanted to. The father of the girl visited the patient, and agreed with both him and the doctors. The poor fellow said that if he could marry his Mary Ann he would die happily. His dying request certainly could not be refused, and Mary Ann having no objections, the minister was sent for, and the solemn ordinance of marriage was performed before the most solemn messenger of death should step in to snatch away the gasping bridegroom from time to the regions of eternity. The knot being securely tied, the patient rose from the bed a well man. It was a great cure, astonishing both the cruel "parient" and the doctors, but the bride acted as though she had expected it all the time.—*American Paper.*

HEAD DRESSES.—It is said that in 1776 there was never seen so many beautiful English faces together as on the Lord Mayor's Day at the windows in Cheapside. But there never was such a hideous spectacle as the head-dresses above those very faces. A calculator, who carefully went through the statistics of the day, and who was perhaps a speculator in the staple commodity of the nation, came to a conclusion that though wool was a light object, there could not have been less than twelve hundred weight of it carried on the heads of the ladies, maids, and matrons who on that day looked down on Mr. Mayor from the windows of Cheapside.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£153	15	6
Gin	33	3	3
Whisky	16	3	3
Rum	108	0	0
Perfumed spirits	10	10	0
Wine	11	5	3
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood) ...	31	5	0
(in bottle) ...	63	0	0
Tea	40	2	2
Sugar, unrefined	100	0	0
Gold	1	13	0
Pilotage	30	9	4
Dues	5	15	0
Ad valorem	341	15	4
Package charge	79	9	0
Total	£1043	16	3

The Canaan cleared for Hongkong to-day with 2465 oz. 10 dwts. of gold.

Messrs. Threlkeld and Co., auctioneers, have placed their affairs in the hands of their creditors, and an assignment has been agreed upon. The estate will be wound up by trustees, who will as far as possible act so as to conserve the interests of third parties, and thereby prevent much of the embarrassment which the liquidation of a large business of this kind might be expected to bring about.

MONDAY MORNING.

By the arrival of the Queensland mail steamer Hero at Bowen, we have English news to the 2nd of September, and Batavian advices to the 19th. The commercial news, though scant, is important in one particular—a great reduction has taken place in the Bank of England rate of discount, and at the latest date remained at 6 per cent. Cotton tends lower. The Liverpool and Manchester markets dull.

At Batavia, on the 19th ultimo, the Woodbine, Krempener, Ward, Australia, and Epsom were loading for the colonies. The Government sugar sales took place on the 10th of September. No. 16 sold at f 14·13 per picul; coffee, f. 38·55, closing at f. 39¼, firm. Exchange on England 11·45 to 11.55.

The You Yangs (s.), brings Melbourne papers to the 4th instant. Thursday's *Argus* gives the following commercial news:—

Throughout the entire day business in the import markets has been characterised by want of animation. The public sales have been of little account, and transactions privately having been limited to merely supplying trade wants, have been of trifling extent. In the market for breadstuffs, trade is extremely depressed, flour only being disposed of with great difficulty, though a still further concession would not be refused to induce buyers to come forward more freely. Best Adelaide town brands have been offered at £15, without making any progress in sales; and for country brands, £13 10s. would not be turned away. A shipment of thirty tons of Port MacDonnell flour has been quitted at £11 10s. Wheat still remains without any transactions to report, the views of holders for the present being too high, and the market too unsettled to admit of any safe operation, none of the dealers having the courage to break the monotony which prevails. Colonial oats are quoted at 5s to 5s 3d, and trade sales are effected at those rates. Maize is firm at 4s 4d to 4s 6d for sound, and were it not for the quantity of faulty still in the market prices could not fail to go higher, owing to a scarcity in Sydney, and advanced rates there. Trade parcels of coarse salt have been quitted at £4. Cornsacks, in moderate lots, continue to meet with buyers at 12s 6d. We learn of a shipment of 15 tons of rosin having been placed at £21. Sales of Denis Mounie's case brandy have come under our notice at 27s, but not in large parcels. Kerosene oil is very firmly held at 3s 3d for best brands, numerous offers under this figure made to-day not having been accepted. Sales of second brands have been effected at 3s. 1½d. A parcel of 300 boxes of candles has been disposed of at about 11½d. In teas, we hear of good medium congous, in half-chests, having been placed at 1s 10d, duty paid. A line of 200 half-chests of new teas, fine congous, ex Charlotte, has been quitted at 2s, in bond; and the balance of the superior chop in this cargo, referred to more than once, has also been cleared off at about 3s 8d, in bond.

Messrs. Gemmell, M'Caul, and Co. sold, at the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway, ex Baden, with all faults and deficiencies, in bond, 77 casks Johns and Co.'s stout, at per dozen, 6s 6d; 365 cases Byass's stout, at 6s 3d to 6s 10½d per dozen; 19 cases Barry's chicory, 1½d per lb.; 50 cases Batty's red cabbage, 5s 9d per dozen—net cash.

We have dates from Otago to the 26th ultimo. The following is from the *Times*:—

There is nothing stirring in commercial circles, and both this and the preceding day have passed without furnishing anything of special import. The flour market is quiet, and without alteration in value; and it may be said of all staples that they remain at unchanged quotations.

Tasmanian advices are to the 4th instant. The *Mercury* says:—

Business during to-day has been extremely dull, and we have no change whatever to note in prices, which remain as quoted by us yesterday.

We take the following from the *Launceston Examiner* of the 2nd instant:—

The excitement of elections now pending has caused little inclination on the part of merchants to operate. Our quotations remain as before. Flour, £12; wheat, 5s; oats, 4s; bran, 1s 2d; potatoes, £4 5s to £4 10s; butter, 1s; hay, £4.

THE RUST IN THE WHEAT CROP.—The Paterson correspondent of the *Maitland Mercury* states that the rust is still spreading in the wheat crop. At Webber's Creek we are informed the rust is spreading fearfully. All the early sown wheat in that quarter has become affected; and as the wheat comes to a certain stage in its growth, the rust begins to make its appearance, and it is feared the entire crop will be carried off by its ravages. On the Upper Paterson we hear that the rust has not yet showed itself; but on the Upper Allyn the rust has made its appearance in several different localities, and several parties have already cut the wheat down.

WELCOME RAIN.—The weather, which for some days past has been very warm and cloudy, has at last resulted in a steady fall of rain, which commenced yesterday evening, and continued, almost without intermission, for some hours. The benefit which this rain, if general, will be to farmers and graziers will be very great, and we may congratulate them on it, though long in coming, having come at last.—*Queensland Guardian*, October 5.

THE SEASON.—Rain is very much wanted in the Hunter district, and unless it comes soon we fear the consequences to some of the crops will be disastrous. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, some slight showers fell, but they produced little or no effect. Everything in the shape of vegetation is almost at a standstill, and a good soaking rain would be a great blessing.—*Maitland Ensign.*

IS ANIMAL FOOD NECESSARY.—Where animal food is largely produced, as in England, it is largely consumed. But that many manage to live and labour on a moderate supply is also true. In Ireland this is notoriously the fact. In proof we may quote the testimony of E. Curling, Esq., seventeen years agent of the Devon estate. He says: "There are 6680 persons on the estate. They are energetic, moral, and well-behaved. I do not remember a crime in seventeen years, not even so much as stealing a chicken. They are a contented, grateful people—grateful even for fair play. Out of six hundred farmers, deduct fifty, and the rest do not see a wheaten loaf, or smell meat, except at Christmas and Easter. They have been brought up to this custom. One tenant on the Devon estate I have seen sit down to potatoes, buttermilk, and Indian meal, who purchased at a recent sale £10,000 worth of property, and did not have to borrow a shilling to pay for it. I believe this to be the usual mode of living in Limerick."

GEOLOGICAL THEORIES.—As to the mode of valley formation, geologists differ greatly, and the scientific world is still in the middle of a civil war on the point. One party, headed by Sir Roderick Murchison, considers that it is due to some convulsive action, in which upheavals of the surface have occurred, together with fractures, and that once these latter have taken place, the action of streams and atmospheric forces have been at liberty to bring their artillery to bear, to deepen the chasm already made. Certainly the fracture theory seems easy to be understood, and as if it required little explanation. But there is a strong force on the opposite side, of which Professor Ramsay and Mr. Geikie are the leaders, and these not only ignore the convulsive action, but positively deny the necessity for it, accounting for the valleys by that most wonderful of all agents—denudation, by which material has been carried away in enormous masses. And so the battle rages between the two parties, with Fracture and Erosion for their war-cry.—*Once a-Week.*

COUNT D'ORSAY'S COAT.—The name of D'Orsay was attached by tailors to any kind of raiment, till Vestris tried to turn the Count into ridicule. Application was made to his tailor for a coat made exactly after the Count's pattern. The man sent notice of it to his patron, asking whether he should supply the order, and the answer being in the affirmative, the garment was made and sent home. No doubt, D'Orsay imagined that some enthusiastic admirer had in this way sought to testify his appreciation; but, on going to the Olympic Theatre to witness a new piece, he had the gratification of seeing his coat worn by Liston as a burlesque of himself.—*The Hon. Grantley's Life and Recollections, Vol. III.*

The Ordnance Committee of Woolwich have for some time been engaged in considering a novel application of hydraulic power to gunnery. The experiments have been made upon two models constructed according to the plans of the inventor, Mr. William Murphy, of Cork; and the remarkable result of eliminating the recoil in the discharge of cannon has been established.

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THE CONTINENTAL WAR.—TACTICS OF THE OPPOSING FORCES.

(*From the Times's Own Correspondent.*)

Milan, July 16.

If some of the results of the present war be still veiled in uncertainty, and dependent on future events, there is at least one fact which everybody is agreed to look upon as accomplished and irrevocable, and that is the transfer of Venetia from Austria to Italy. It may be weeks, or even months before the black and yellow banner ceases to float over the Quadrilateral, but we may feel assured that, peace once restored, Vienna has no intention, scarcely the wish, to maintain it there. The case may certainly be supposed—although few will think it likely to arise—in which Austria, after inflicting a crushing defeat on the Prussian army, should send back to Italy the army she is now withdrawing from it, and seek to give a companion to that victory at Custozza which would probably have been much more complete had General Stankovics obeyed his orders and made a sortie from Mantua. But Austria has had enough of Italian provinces, and it is difficult to imagine circumstances under which she would again seek to retain them. The satisfaction that the Italians naturally feel at the reflection that Venetia is as good as won is somewhat modified by the consciousness that they have had comparatively little to do with winning it. They hoped for military triumphs, which they have not yet obtained, and for which, so far as can be foreseen, the opportunity seems to have passed away. The impartial part of the European public must feel satisfied that Italy possesses a much better army than many thought it would be possible for her to form in the short space of half a dozen years; but that army has still its laurels to win, and the reflection is painful to the national self-love. This feeling manifests itself strongly in an influential portion of the Italian Press, and takes the not unnatural form of severe criticism of the operations still proceeding. You have been told of the attacks upon the fleet for its inaction; Cialdini's movements have in their turn become a subject of animadversion. The slow progress of the army is spoken of as unfair to Italy's ally, and as likely to be viewed with discontent in Prussia. From the Po to Padua, it is urged, is no such great distance that Cialdini need have been six days performing it. We learn to-day that he has also reached Vicenza, but he has nowhere found an enemy, and, while he has made this leisurely advance, the Austrians have had time to move northwards that portion of their southern army which they require to reinforce them against the Prussians. The well combined plans and rapid marches of the Prussian generals are cited as a contrast to the tardiness of the Italian commanders, against whom the charge is brought that it will be in great part due to them if Austria is able to bring 300,000 men, many of them fresh and unbeaten troops, into line in front of Vienna. If a foreigner ventured these suggestions he would be at once abused as an enemy of Italy—at least by that part of the Italian Press which cannot recognise goodwill to the nation unless it be coupled with support of certain political men. But the *Perseveranza* is written by Italians, and in its recent issues are to be found much more severe strictures on the late management of military affairs than any that have met my eye in foreign journals:—

"If the rapid movements of the Austrian army in these last days," says a writer in the principal Italian newspaper, "and the indefensible delays of the Italian army and fleet, have permitted Austria powerfully to reinforce the army of the North, it is useless to conceal the fact that we have assumed a very terrible responsibility towards Prussia, and that we it is who have procured Austria a fortunate opportunity to recruit her strength. It is undoubted that Prussia, after the glorious victory of Sadowa, would have pressed forward by rapid marches upon Vienna, if we had given her the guarantee of being able to paralyse the army of Venetia. As it is, the Prussians have been obliged to delay their forward movement by reason of the suspicions and apprehensions caused by our hesitation and want of success."

There is much more in the same strain, and even stronger, and it is certain that some of the charges brought forward are hard to refute, although it is quite possible they may hereafter be proved unfounded, or at least exaggerated. The extraordinary and unexpected celerity of the Prussians, which, combined with the fighting qualities of the troops and the great success obtained, places that army, of which lately but little was thought, on at least a par with the most efficient in Europe, has the natural effect of bringing into greater relief any slackness on the part of their ally. Some allowance must be made for the difference of climate. While the Prussians have been marching and manœuvring in a comparatively moderate temperature, and have been more inconvenienced, as it seems from your correspondents' letters, by rain than sunshine, the armies of the Mincio and the Po have had to work in the full blaze and relaxing heat of an Italian summer, which, during the last ten or fifteen days, at least, has been as hot a season as is often known here. To have made long marches in the daytime would certainly have entailed a great deal of fever and other maladies among the troops. The long interval that took place between the battle of the 24th of June and the passage of the Po is inexplicable to many, or, at any rate, is considered insufficiently accounted for by a reverse which by no means demoralised the army, and which, as we know by the official returns, entailed a loss of less than 8000 men—a small fraction of a force which, with its reserves, is probably not over-estimated at 300,000. When operations were resumed, they proceeded slowly, and there is every appearance that the Austrians have been allowed to do what they wished to do, and that there will be no more fighting in Venetia. That much we may also gather from the Austrian army bulletin, No. 16, which says, according to the Italian translation before me, "Our army is now beyond all contact with the enemy. The fortresses are sufficiently garrisoned and supplied with all necessary things to defend themselves alone." The only natural inference from this is that the Austrians have evacuated Venetia, or are rapidly doing so, retaining only the fortresses and the city of Venice. According to Italian accounts they still keep ample forces in Istria and the Tyrol to defend these provinces should they be attacked, which neither of them has as yet seriously been. For some time past we have heard no more, except in the form of the wildest rumours, of threatened landings on the Austrian shores of the Adriatic, and the Italian fleet, if it has not avoided an encounter with that of Austria, certainly cannot be said to have sought one. As to the Tyrol, although a great deal has appeared in the papers about the Garibaldian campaign upon its borders, nothing beyond skirmishes or very small combats have occurred there, and if the Volunteers have had the best of these encounters, their success has not yet led to solid advantages. A gallant little affair took place three days ago in the wild and picturesque district of the Valtellina, where there is a very good battalion of mobilised National Guards, lately strengthened by Volunteers, and commanded by Colonel Guicciardi. The little column was attacked at 3 a.m., and, supported by some Custom-house Guards and by a detachment of mountain guns, it kept up a desultory fight during the whole of that long day, the enemy not finally retiring, although repeatedly driven back, until 10 at night. The duration of the conflict may be accounted for by the nature of the ground, consisting of rocks and mountain paths, and towards its close, a party of hardy guides, descending from a glacier under the command of a lieutenant of the National Guard, completed the defeat of the Austrians, and took several prisoners. Altogether seventy-five prisoners were made, and they are expected in Milan to-night. The Austrian troops engaged are said to have been Kaiser-Jager and Tyrolese volunteers. Colonel Guicciardi reports his wounded to be numerous.

The Italian Press complains no little of the laconic bulletins and unnecessary reserve of the Government with respect to operations that are terminated, and particulars of which might certainly be supplied without the least chance of injury to the public service. Thus nothing official is yet known with respect to the passage of the Po, except that it was effected without resistance. When the Government, before the war began, put the papers under an exceptional regimen, it promised that the public should have from official sources all information concerning the war as soon as it could safely be given. This promise has not been fulfilled. Distrustful of its own Press, as well as of foreign correspondents, the Government has allowed no journalists to accompany the army, and it begins to be seen that such restrictions have overshot the mark, and have a tendency to make the public suspicious and discontented. A Milan paper to-day asks:—

"Is it supposed that the Austrians, whose spies serve them so well, wait for our bulletins to know what we have done? Or is it not rather desired, by the scarcity of details, to render impossible the comments and conjectures of the public?"

If the three or four highly-placed persons whom I believe to have caused the total exclusion of journalists from the lines of the Italian army now, as in 1859, were to read the admirable narratives of your correspondents attached to the Prussian and Austrian Head-quarters, they would surely become convinced of the folly they have committed by obstinate persistence in the pedantic traditions of old-fashioned armies. They would then see how, on the winning as on the vanquished side, full justice was done by those writers to the defeated as well as to the victorious, how the meed of praise was given to gallantry even when unfortunate, and how carefully revelations were abstained from where there was a possibility of their proving useful to the opponent generals. The narrow and timorous course adopted in this respect by the Italian Ministers and commanders has manifestly vexed a considerable portion of their own Press, and, while it has perfectly answered the purpose of enveloping the proceedings of the army in mystery and doubt, has allowed a shade of suspicion to fall upon even the most veracious official statements.

As was to be expected, the entrance of the Italian troops into the Venetian villages and towns is a signal for the most enthusiastic demonstrations on the part of the inhabitants. At Rovigo, we are told, when the cavalry rode in on the afternoon of the 10th instant, the people threw themselves almost under the feet of the horses in their eagerness to embrace and thank their deliverers. The Bersaglieri, who are looked upon as the flower of the Italian army, and are general favourites, were seized upon by the women of all classes, eager to get bits of the green plumes they wear in their hats, to keep as a memorial of their entrance, and some of them, a letter says, reached their quarters almost featherless. When released from duty, the inhabitants carried them off to their houses to feed and entertain them. You will have learnt the appointment of Marquis Pepoli as Royal Commissioner in Venetia. The selection must be looked upon as a good one, and Cialdini is understood to have been particularly desirous that Pepoli should be appointed. His important duties will comprise the organisation of the civil Government in the Venetian provinces under their new possessors. Pepoli had considerable experience of that kind of work in the Papal States in 1860.

Milan, July 17.

Patience is by no means the most prominent of Italian good qualities, and to the want of it we ought, perhaps, to attribute the discontent at present manifested by the Press—not only by the Opposition journals, but by some of moderate politics, and which gladly support the powers that be. To day, indeed, the *Perseveranza* suspends its attacks, but, considering the certainty that Austria is withdrawing the bulk of her army from Venetia, and the probability that, should she be so fortunate as to achieve a triumph over the Prussian army, she would return with crushing force into Italy, it strongly urges the Government to act rapidly, to occupy all the territories claimed as Italian, and also those Alpine passes through which alone this country is to be entered, and where one defender is worth ten assailants. Those steps taken, the fortresses, cut off from support and reinforcement, must ultimately fall, and then diplomacy may do its worst. If these precautions be not adopted, and should Austria have a success in Germany, the *Perseveranza* evidently thinks that Italy would be in great danger. The *Sole*, an organ of the Left, does not content itself with warnings and advice, but declares the present delay maddening, the laurels of Prussia, fresh gathered at Aschaffenburg, to be a rebuke to Italian inertness, and that, if the Prussians continue as vigorous, and the Italians as slothful as they have lately been, we shall have William I. coming to liberate Venetia, and offering to lend Persano the few gunboats he has got in the North Sea, in order to enable him to attack Teghetoff.

"Let us cover our faces for shame!" exclaims the Radical journal. "Compared with the Prussian war, is ours a war at all? We have deafened the world with our chatter and preparations, and we have succeeded in making a reconnoissance and in studying the pier of Ancona. In Italy a sepulchral tranquillity seems to reign. We have repeatedly heard of Venetian cities, evacuated by the Austrians, having hoisted the tri-colour flag. But this news, which under other circumstances would have been received with a burst of exultation to-day passes unobserved, or as if it were almost a misfortune. Of the fleet it is useless to speak. In spite of the outcry of the whole Press and country, it lies placidly at anchor. What keeps the sword of Italy in its scabbard and her ships in port? Is it the ill-devised rules of our military science, the incapacity of the chiefs, French pressure, or the direct will of the Government? None can tell; we only know that the Ministry is responsible for everything. Echoing the words of our brother journalists and the voice of the people, we repeat for the hundredth time, 'Forward with the army, forward with the fleet, prevent France from coming either with peace or with her army, win by arms the right to Tyrol and to Trieste, assist Prussia!'"

This is the language which not a few now hold. It cannot be pleasant for the navy to find itself become almost a laughing-stock in the country by reason of its inaction. I have no reason to believe that there is the slightest foundation for the recent assertion of a Vienna paper that there had been mutiny on board the Italian fleet, and that a number of men had been hung at the yardarm; but the crews, and especially the officers, must surely feel annoyed at their compulsory inaction. The fleet was lately said to have left Ancona for an unknown destination, but a letter of the 14th instant from that city says that the writer had been there for twenty days and that the fleet, which he describes as magnificent, imposing, and of tremendous strength, had never moved. Letters from the fleet itself, however, dated the 12th and 13th, say that it had then been five days at sea, and that is doubtless the truth, although it appears to have now returned to Ancona. "This night," says a letter of the 13th, "the fleet for a moment hoped to measure itself with the enemy, and this time again the prudence of Teghetoff disappointed these hopes." It appears that the fleet had been cruising for some days off the Austrian coast, when at midnight the look-out-men signalled five suspicious lights. Order of battle was formed, the Italian vessels bore down on the supposed foe and discovered—we are not told what ships, but certainly not Austrians. It is not clear what "the prudence of Teghetoff" had to do with the disappointment. Moreover, the Italian fleet being very much the stronger,—in fact, quite double the Austrian—it can hardly expect Teghetoff to run into its jaws and cannot justly blame the prudence which detains him in Pola. Why does it not seek him there? Where is the Affogdatore, which we were told was to brave unhurt the heaviest projectiles the Austrians possess? It is said to have left Naples on the 13th, presumably for Ancona. To the question of why the fleet does not attack Pola a correspondent on board gives the following answer:—"The entrance to Pola is very narrow, less than a kilometre, and is closed by a barricade of wood and iron. Eleven or twelve batteries that cross their fire, twelve floating batteries *a fleur d'eau*, and a fine row of torpedoes, complete the defences." The prospect is not encouraging, but the writer, probably a naval man, hopes that Pola will yet be attacked and taken, although it is likely to cost the assailants a few ships. Before that hazardous enterprise is undertaken, however, the latter mysteriously intimates there is other work to be done, and, what is more, we are promised that it is to done soon, and that we may expect any day to receive news of some glorious deed. To which, for the honour of the Italian navy, and for the sake of its gallant commander, Persano—who assuredly must be chafing his very heart out at this compulsory delay—we can but respond amen.

An officer of the 4th Army Corps writes:—

"On the road from Calto to Gaiba we met a person in a carriage with a great tricoloured flag, shouting '*Viva l'Italia!*' '*Viva Vittorio Emanuele!*' The General of division suspected him and had him arrested, and on him were found letters from Rovigo to the Austrians at Legnano. He got the reward he deserved; he was shot."

The papers are full of the singular exploits of a Savoyard, Captain de Leu, who commands a squadron of the Victor Emmanuel Lancers, and is described as an officer of remarkable dash and intrepidity—a reputation he certainly deserves if the stories told of him be true. His squadron being the head of the advanced guard, he received orders from Cialdini to press forward in the direction of Padua until he found the enemy. He did not find them until he reached the very gates of that city, and there he found them in very considerable numbers. Instead of considering his mission fulfilled and retreating, he is related to have ordered his trumpets to sound, and to have audaciously entered the place, whereupon the Austrians, although six or eight times as numerous, doubtless thought the whole advanced guard of the 4th Corps was close upon his heels, and hurriedly evacuated the city, whose inhabitants could not make enough of the bold handful of Lancers. After a short time, De Leu then took four of his men, went down to the railway station, had a locomotive and one carriage got ready, and started in the direction of Vicenza. He went on and on without seeing Austrians, until at last he entered the Vicenza station, full of Imperial Royal troops. Had he had his squadron with him, he would perhaps have charged them, taking advantage of their astonishment at the unexpected sight of Italian uniforms, but, with four dismounted Lancers, he, of course, could do nothing. Unwilling, however, to return to Padua empty handed, he ordered the driver to take the engines to the head of a long train which he saw there all ready to start in another direction. This was smartly done, the train hooked on, and within half-an-hour the adventurous captain re-entered the Padua station with a quantity of Austrian tobacco worth something like half-a-million of francs. Thus is the story told, and if it be true and unexaggerated it must be admitted that M. de Leu was more lucky than wise, and that the Austrians at Padua and Vicenza were easily frightened and outwitted.

OPINIONS.

(*From the London Review.*)

What are opinions? Under what condition of circumstances are they liable to change? These are questions which naturally crop up when we compare the present condition of society with various periods of the past. "Opinion" scarcely requires a definition. Everyone is conscious of having certain opinions on various topics himself, and also that his fellow-men have opinions on the same subjects, some opposed to and some harmonising with his own. But the real question which we propose to inquire into is, how do persons and society come to change their opinions upon social, political, and religious questions? Few men like to be told that they will change their opinions. The young student who has bravely defended the character of the Royal Martyr in the inevitable debate at the Union upon "the Character of Oliver Cromwell," cannot believe that as years roll by he will succumb to certain influences, and find his opinions on this and numerous other questions completely altered. He has already heard repeatedly all the arguments which the ingenuity of opponents can devise urged in opposition to his views on certain questions, and his opinion has remained unaltered; therefore he believes that it shall continue so even to the end. Yet after some dozen years, as the man grows up, he finds that his views become first modified and afterwards completely altered. This, too, without the discovery of any new arguments upon the opposition side of the question, or even without any repetition of the old ones. Of any score of men who have changed their opinions upon moral and social questions, it will be found that a very small minority have been influenced by direct logical arguments. This is, we think, to be accounted for by that dislike which there is in human nature to admit yourself to be beaten by some individual opponent. To change your opinion in response to the reasoning of a friend, is not only a confession that he was right and you were wrong, but also an acknowledgment of his superior power in being able to influence you. To confess even to yourself that you were wrong, and that somebody else was morally better and mentally stronger, is certainly contrary to the natural inclination of man. How then do men generally come to change their opinions at all?

Individual opinions are influenced very little by direct logical argument, but are greatly modified by what we may term influences. The first great formative of opinion is education. The tremendous, and, in many cases, ineradicable influence of early education it is impossible to overrate. By education we do not mean the narrow sphere of book learning, but the general effect of the conversation and habits of home and early associations. To change opinions thus formed, direct argument is of little avail; it must be a power nearer akin to that which originally created them, which in after time can mould and modify them. Argument seems to us rather to prepare the way for, than actually to effect a change of opinion. No man will adopt a view upon any point in favour of which he has not heard any argument urged. To do so would be to act contrary to reason. Arguments show a certain opinion to be reasonable, and the operation of various influences leads to the embracing of it. Thus, argument makes the path straight for us to walk in, but the influences which direct our footsteps in it are legion.

Let us take one instance, by way of illustration, of the growth of a great modifying force, which having sprung up in the ordinary progress of civilisation and scientific advancement, has had, without our at all observing it, a very great influence directly on our modes of thought, and so directly on our opinions. The general tendency of modern commercial life has been division of risk and responsibility. On all sides commercial enterprises, which for years have been managed, and their reputations supported by, some known and responsible individuals have been lapsing into the more indefinite joint-stock company. Even in cases where old names are continued for the sake of prestige, the ominous word "limited" shows us that, in case of anything going wrong or inconveniencing us, we cannot have the gratification of seeing the individual man whom we hold responsible and calling him to account. This establishment of companies all around us has undoubtedly a tendency—an inevitable and very strong one—to make us refer primarily, questions which arise in connection with them, and eventually all questions, to broad principles, rather than, as more generally used to be the case, to excite personal animosity. This influence affects more indirectly still the general tone and temper of our political and religious opinions also. As in ordinary matters, we may most heartily abuse all the regulations of some company while we are on most cordial terms with every individual director, so in the more important departments of religion and politics there is a universal tendency to confine ourselves to expressing opinions upon general doctrines and principles, and to care very much less than we used about the particular bias of individual minds. This mode of thought is the very antipodes of that which led to persecution and martyrdom in past times. An exaggerated estimate of the importance of individual opinion was the mistake of bygone days. In every department of public life there was an accurate individualisation. Monarchs were not surrounded by that hazy indefiniteness called a government. Companies or boards—commercial, public, or philanthropic—were unknown. Every man who offended another was held so personally responsible for the act that no general condemnation of the deed as opposed to the principles of good taste and feeling was sufficient; but his life was considered the personal reparation for a false step or a false word. In religion it was not sufficient for society to know any one as what is personally called a good man; but his acceptance of carefully defined dogmas was often the only condition on which life was spared. Accurate individual opinion was considered a matter of vital importance by a condition of society which in every department of government and of commerce was intensely individual. In such an age men might have reckoned that, after all, opinions were only of real importance as motives to action, and that as we should be influenced by great principles rather than by individual opinion, however exalted its possessor, so we should judge creeds and characters by their general influence on the community, rather than condemn men to bonds and even death for not holding as individuals certain opinions, in favour of which those in power were able to urge certain arguments. The reasoning in favour of such views would have been just as logical then as it would be now; but its uncongeniality with the intensely individualising character of the age would have rendered it ineffective. In the present age such views are almost universally adopted, not because they have grown more logical, but some way or other they harmonise with that broader and more generalising spirit which pervades every department of social, commercial, political, and religious life.

We have illustrated our argument by the growth of an opinion concerning the value of opinion itself; and we find undoubtedly that the tendency is to trouble ourselves less about individual opinion, and to care more for broad and earnest principles; and that this has gradually evolved itself out of the general tone and temper of the age rather than been forced on us by logical power. It is, however, a consoling corollary to draw from these considerations that, if we have become less anxious about the opinion of our neighbour and fellow-man, the collective opinion of a nation upon great questions of social progress and broad political principles has acquired a new and tremendous force. That must undoubtedly have been a strong stimulant to earnestness which led men to forget the instincts of humanity in their zeal to enforce by the rack, the pulley, and the stake, conformity in individual opinion, and that stimulant to earnestness we have undoubtedly lost; but we have gained much in the influence which public opinion has acquired over the power of physical force. The present age is not less earnest than the past, but its earnestness is concerned with a broader field of operation, and its incentives to action are deeper, and nobler and truer principles. Thus the age reflects, in the higher departments of opinion and of thought, the same characteristics which mark each gradation of national and social life.

Marriages of Eminent Persons.—"People about to marry," who wish to know the proper age, are referred to the following precedents:—"Adam and Eve, 0; Shakspere, 18; Ben Johnson, 21; Franklin, 24; Mozart, 25; Dante, Kepler, Fuller, Johnson, Burke, Scott, 26; Tycho Brahe, Byron, Washington, and Bonaparte, 27; Penn and Sterne, 28; Linnæus and Nelson, 29; Burns, 30; Chaucer, Hogarth, and Peel, 32; Wordsworth and Davy, 33; Aristotle, 36; Sir William Jones and Wellington, 37; Wilberforce, 38; Luther, 42; Addison, 44; Wesley and Young, 47; Swift, 49; Buffon, 55; Old Parr, last time, 120. If Adam and Eve married before they were a year old, and the veteran Parr buckled with a widow at 120, bachelors and spinsters may wed at any age they like, and find shelter under great names for either early or late marriages."

CASTLES IN THE AIR.

(*From the Insurance Gazette, May 1.*)

A lecture was recently delivered in the Town Hall, Tunbridge, in connexion with the Mechanics' Institute, by the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown. The lecturer observed that no doubt every one knew pretty well what was meant when they spoke of building castles in the air. There were two or three other proverbs of a somewhat similar kind, all expressing pretty nearly the same idea, such as "To count your chickens before they are hatched," "To wait for dead men's shoes,"—to do any of which was to build a castle in the air. To do such was to form a cherished idea, or expectations which are not very likely to be realised. Speculation was to a greater extent building castles in the air. He did not mean to condemn speculation altogether; for very frequently it would be found that the man who was given to building castles in the air, even though he might be injured, might be the means of benefiting others, and although he had not realised what he expected, had something different, quite as good, and sometimes a great deal better. It would not be difficult to show that the most enthusiastic builders of castles in the air were most sanguine of good results,—men who had entered upon schemes that certainly were not very likely to be productive of such results, although they did not get that which they expected, got something equally as good or better. Such did Columbus, who, when endeavouring to reach the shores of India by sailing westward from the coast of Spain, found something far greater than his expectations—the discovery of a New World. Alchymists of the olden time, though they did not find the foolish things they wished for, were the men who to some extent laid the foundation for the progression of the practical science of chemistry. Almost every great discovery or invention of modern times was at one time regarded as no better than a castle in the air,—telegraphs, railways, free trade, and even civil and religious liberty, nor scarcely a pleasure enjoyed, which had not in its turn been utterly scorned and scouted at as absurd. To build castles in the air was a very common practice; most had indulged in it at some period of their lives, and perhaps at the present time some of them were indulging in it. Men who were such builders drew upon their imagination to any strength they pleased, the consequence being that the structures which they erected differed as widely as the motives which inspired them to build. Some built for the love of money; and perhaps one of the hugest edifices of the sort ever erected was the South Sea scheme of the eighteenth century, which was a most gigantic bubble. It certainly was a match for anything that had ever been proposed, for not only members of Parliament, but Government accepted large bribes for the passing of the Company's Bill. The Chancellor of the Exchequer received upwards of a quarter of a million as his share of the business, and in Change Alley old duchesses were to be seen fighting with fisherwomen, and noblemen with sweeps in order to obtain the much coveted shares, which rose to a thousand per cent. Then, again, there were the State Lotteries of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which commenced in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and were not put an end to until the reign of George the Fourth. The lecturer then cited several remarks from Hone, Fielding, and others, as to the way in which all classes placed their money in these lotteries, the result being melancholy lives, murders, and suicides. He referred to the *Spectator*, which satirised some of the ways of fixing upon figures as lucky ones, such as the year they were taken out in. One lady in Holborn, whose husband had presented her with a ticket, actually put up prayers in the church as follows:—"The prayers of the congregation are earnestly desired for the success of a person engaged in a new undertaking." There were, however, many other things which tempted men to act as foolish as those who went into the State lotteries; clever men were bringing out prospectuses which generally meant that 2 and 2 did not make 4 but 40, or 400, or something higher still; companies had been formed, or at all events proposed, for "making butter from beech trees," for "making deal boards out of sawdust," for "perpetual motion," for "bottling sunbeams from cucumbers," and for "an air pump for the brain;" as if there were not vacuum enough already without applying to such an instrument as that. Their prospectuses came before the public day after day with apparent aristocratic names: perhaps some nobleman as poor as Job,—and poorer, perhaps, for a nobleman who was poor was poor indeed,—who, perhaps, never existed, is made chairman of the board. Some of them with a number of letters after their names, as F.A.S., A.S.S., F.R.S., and M.I.C.E.; and when he saw that he always shrugged his shoulders, for it was not "mice," but referred to civil engineers, amongst whom there were just as many scoundrels as any other class. In their prospectuses, every possible contingency had been fully allowed for—the bad debts, &c.; but one thing they always forgot to state, the "soundrelism" of the management, for which they ought to allow 100 per cent. It would go on to state: "There is evidence that similar undertakings have been brilliantly successful," and "eminent miners, eminent builders, eminent engineers (and in all cases eminent rascals), commend it most strongly as being the best investment in which people can place their money." Then there was the solitary word "limited," that although the shares were £10, it was not intended to call up more than £5, and that perhaps no more than £2 10s. would be required. By this means parties were tempted to invest, until they found they were castles in the air, for most of the "limited" schemes were heartless, nefarious, and abominable swindles. In the *Times* he saw advertised the other day a slate quarry in North Wales, and he could make his affidavit that no such quarry or parish ever existed in the place mentioned, and to which no doubt ever so many had subscribed ever so much money. Sometimes they might meet with a sincere man; but then they were just as well off in the hands of a fool as in the hands of a knave. In the hands of a very sincere blockhead they would suffer just as much as in the hands of a clever rascal. He knew one who came to him disposing of shares in a concern called "The Sacrament Observance Company." This man's opinion was buoyed upon very extensive observation, that the great reason so many people got into the *Gazette* was because they did not take the Sacrament. The members of this society should all bind themselves to wear a blue coat with brass buttons, bearing "George and the Dragon," and should take the Sacrament once a month in the parish-church, and thus settle all difficulties and bankruptcies. A man who had not a shilling to begin with, who had been twice imprisoned, and released by that devil-infested thing the "ticket of leave," made £5000 by getting up a company, and in the next three months about £1500 more by winding it up. The one idea amongst them was to seize the shareholders' money, frighten them out of it, wind up the concern, and make a good picking out of the winding-up. The business man very often built castles in the air. He looked forward to the time when he would be able to retire from the active duties of life,—looked forward with very great pleasure to the time; for probably he has already set his heart upon some very pretty spot, where he could enjoy himself, and already commences to please himself as to the sort of house he will build in some chosen spot; the name he will give it, the horses and stables, the several walks and trees, and the friends he will invite; picturing to himself what a happy future he shall have. This, however, very frequently turns out to be a great disappointment. He did not know more miserable looking mortals anywhere than men who had retired from the business of life, and had nothing more to do. Men might grow their own cucumbers, &c., but there were others who could grow them much better, and a much less cost. The retired tradesman will find great difficulty in meeting with friends; of course, the country people would have nothing to say to him, because he had defiled his hands in business, and he would find it very difficult to gain access even to the successful rag merchant. Such men as could enjoy travel, study, &c., could retire and enjoy life.

After referring to the building of castles in the air,—by alchemists in seeking for their *elixir vitæ*, universal solvent, &c., the patent office, and juxtaposition of the Commissioners of Lunacy, in the buildings,—he concluded in a lengthy peroration, drawing attention to the benefits conferred upon some by castles built in the air, advising his hearers to take care and not to invest their money without first having a knowledge of what they were going to invest it in.

The Death of the Minister Painter.—The death of the Rev. Mr. Thomson, of Duddingstone, one of the finest landscape painters of the nineteenth century, is thus alluded to in an interesting article in the *Argosy* by Alexander Smith:—"In the beginning of the year 1840, Mr. Thomson's health began to fail. Although no improvement took place during the summer, he still worked on at picture and sermon. Conscious that his end was nigh, on a lovely October afternoon he desired to be taken to the window of his study and propped up by pillows, that he might watch once more the setting sun. It was a last interview between the ancient friends; an eternal farewell-taking. The sun set ruddily. Thomson was dead next morning."

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH POLICY.

The *Saturday Review* believes the Emperor of the French is too well aware of the real issue at stake between Prussia and Austria to follow the foolish advice of those who would lead him into a difficulty, and to ally himself at all hazards with Austria, simply because a united Germany may be a danger to France. Whether he succeeded or failed, he would alike expose himself to great danger. Failure would mean military disaster, the greatest of all risks for a French Sovereign; success would mean that he would have to join Austria in keeping dawn the German nationality, in upholding a reactionary triumph, in trampling on a bruised and irritated people. Russia, like France, may have some reasons for not liking the creation of a new, powerful, and liberal Germany, but she gives no signs of striving to prevent its formation; and England must be delighted at the formation of a powerful State akin to her in race, religion, and political ideas. The extrusion of Austria from Germany would, therefore, find favour or tolerance everywhere except in Austria, and even there it might be welcomed more readily than now seems likely; and Austria can never have any effectual union of her provinces so long as she looks on her place in Germany as the end, and on the union and good government of her provinces merely as means to this end. However much her honourable pride may revolt at the notion of losing what she has held so long and prized so dearly, calm sense may whisper to her, in the hour of reflection which follows defeat, that her retirement from Germany may be the best thing for herself, as others certainly think it would be the best thing for Germany and for Europe. If the war is followed by negotiations in which the English Government has to take a part, there appear to be only two causes of danger against which it is especially necessary to guard. It is not improbable that Belgium may be threatened, and that the interminable Eastern question may be re-opened. It is impossible and unnecessary to decide beforehand how far it might be necessary for England in either case to interfere by force. The present Ministers have gone far enough, though perhaps not too far, in public assurances of their desire to keep themselves clear of continental quarrels. There is no probable aggression of Prussia, of Austria, or of Italy which would compromise English interests. If other Powers invade the territory of unoffending neighbours, new questions will arise. In the meantime, it will be prudent to avoid too intimate an identification of English policy with the diplomacy of France.

THE EVIL RESULTS OF THE AUSTRIAN COLLAPSE.

The *Spectator* feels it is difficult for English Liberals, with all their deep-rooted distrust of the great Austrian House, to await the approaching battle on the Danube without a sensation of alarm. Continental Liberals have trained themselves to regard the dissolution of the Austrian Empire with very little concern, but Englishmen look to the east as well as the west, and in the east the destruction of the old monarchy will not be an unmixed good. A crushing defeat before Vienna may release in a moment all the discords hitherto kept down only by military force, and Bohemia and Hungary, Transylvania and Croatia, Dalmatia and Galicia, with the population of European Turkey, may be all in an uproar together. Even in the Hereditary States a strong feeling that it would be better to follow Prussia than be turned out of Germany altogether is beginning to manifest itself, and the result of the great battle may be a most dangerous disintegration. Without the Hapsburgs the task of effecting a consolidation of Eastern Europe sufficient for independence seems beyond human strength, and even with them it will be one of extraordinary difficulty. The hope of English Liberals has been that the Hapsburgs, compelled by their defeats to quit the Confederation, and by circumstances to abandon Italy, would throw themselves with new vigour and concentration of purpose into the work first of conciliating, and then of strengthening, their great Eastern dominion. Up to the present time it has always been possible to conciliate Hungary, and with the aid of her German subjects, of German settlers in Hungary, and of the half million Magyar families, Austria might in a few years create a really powerful State strong enough, with the assistance which she would receive both from England and France, to throw herself between Russia and Constantinople, and free enough to attract to herself the provinces which are gradually sloughing off from Turkey. Those provinces need before all things a period of strong government, of freedom at once from fears of Turkey and intrigues with Russia, and these benefits a Danubian empire ruled by an ancient house could have secured. But to secure them some large modicum of strength is requisite, and so terribly is the current setting in against the Hapsburgs, so innumerable are the interests which, clashing incessantly with each other, unite in dislike of the Government of Vienna, that the next battle may reduce Austria to entire helplessness, to a position in which every little Separatist interest can assert itself with effect, and so destroy for the time even the possibility of coherence. If an opinion springs up in the Hereditary States that it is better to be Prussian than Slavonic, nothing will be left of the Austrian Empire but particles without a trace of natural affinity, or any affinity at all, except perhaps a common fear of the ambition of St. Petersburg.

THE NECESSITY OF DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN ACCEPTANCES AND DEPOSITS.

The *Economist* much regrets that some of our great joint-stock banks are adopting a course of policy highly dangerous to their credit. They do not distinguish between the acceptances they give and the money they receive. For example, the Union Bank say they have due by the bank on current accounts, deposits, receipts (including interest accrued), and other obligations, £19,424,531 10s. 2d. The London Joint Stock say they have due by the bank on current accounts, deposit receipts, circular notes, and acceptances, £18,764,577 19s. Now how much of this is paper given, and how much is money received? The London and Westminster Bank, and the London and County Bank, among others, set an excellent example by distinguishing the two classes of liability. And unless other banks do so too their credit will suffer. In default of accurate information, the most extravagant statements are put forward, and "bears" do not scruple to allege that the liability upon acceptance is of far greater proportionate magnitude than we can consider it to be at all probable, or than we should at all like to write in this paper. If accounts be published at all, they should be accounts that give adequate information, and banks which publish indistinct statements must not complain if in a time like this their unwise reticence is regretted and condemned by their friends, while it is scoffed and smiled at by their enemies.

A NEW EXTRADITION BILL.

The *Examiner* asks whether the right of asylum is never to be safe from undermining attack? One had credulously hoped the former failures to beguile Parliament into bargaining away one of the oldest and one of the dearest of our national rights would have deterred diplomacy in our time from making the attempt again. Our magistrates wisely and honourably act upon the true English principle that against a foreigner brought before them some evidence of the weight and worth of which they can judge should be given before they hand him over to the agents of a foreign Power. The Imperial Government disdain to comply with this rule, and say it is enough if their emissaries produce attested copies of depositions made or decrees pronounced in France in the absence of the accused; and to make this iniquity law for the first time in our history the new Lord Chancellor has brought in a bill, and induced the House of Peers to read it a first time without discussion. Lord Chelmsford says the bill was found in a pigeon-hole of the Foreign Office by Lord Stanley, and that he only regrets the catalogue of offences named in it should be so brief. The late Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs avows the authorship, admits the shortcomings of the list as it stands, and hopes that its adoptive parent will make them good. Is this to be taken as an illustration of Lord Derby's meaning when he stated without contradiction that his reason for offering a seat in his Cabinet to Lord Clarendon was that on every point of political importance their views were the same?

AN INDIAN DANGER.

The *Economist* thinks the only danger to Indian finance is war or rebellion, and of these the second is by far the most serious. Our wars have ended in the subjugation of all powers from the Himalaya to the sea, and the circumstances must be strong under which a great military monarchy cannot meet and defeat any of the few remaining independent tribes without special equipments or expenditures. There is, however, permanent danger of rebellion, arising not only out of the discontent with which all nations regard foreign rule, but out of the ambitions which spring up among a hundred nations and tribes, many of whom are warlike and restless by training and mental habit. The few Anglo-Indians, therefore, who listened to the debate were right, even from the creditor's point of view, in calling attention to the great number of armed police recently introduced into the Presidencies. There are said to be upwards of 100,000 of these men, all organised in regiments, armed with muskets, and scattered through districts in which there is no European soldiery. They all belong to the fighting class; indeed, half of them are said to have belonged to the regiments which revolted, are all regarded by the population with the respect paid all over India to soldiers, and are all liable to those persuasions which the mediatised sovereigns of India know how well to employ. Should they ever consider the time favourable to a repetition of the attempt of 1857 they may for a time so completely disturb social order that the revenue could not be collected. This, however, though a formidable is a removable danger, and it is the only one outside the range of ordinary financial calculation which threatens the holders of Indian stock.

WOMEN AND JURIES.

The *Saturday Review*, referring to the Toomer "rape" case, observes that the fact that twelve men token at random from the sane portion of the community, and not selected from an idiot asylum, could find Toomer guilty of rape, is astounding even to those who know best of what a British jury is capable. If a man appeared in court with a charge so flimsy and so self-contradictory as that brought by Miss Partridge, he would stand some chance of being tried for perjury. But what can a male jury do when the prosecutrix is a young lady of "prepossessing exterior," and the prisoner is not merely a male, but actually a widower at that most unromantic period of life, middle age? The worst part of the business is that, serious as is the evil which this trial illustrates, and frightful as are the dangers to which innocent men are exposed, there really seems no remedy—unless, indeed, it is possible to hurry on female enfranchisement, abolish the weaker-vessel theory, and put six women into the jury-box to protect male prisoners in all cases of this kind. It is hopeless attempting to persuade a chivalrous British jury that lovely woman is sometimes sinning, and not always sinned against; and it would be perhaps too grave a constitutional change to arrange that, wherever she was concerned, the trial should be conducted solely by a judge selected specially for his want of gallantry, and not much under seventy. Where the accuser is young and of prepossessing exterior, it might possibly mitigate the miscarriage of justice to keep her thickly veiled or out of sight, unless indeed there are grounds for suspecting that there is any juror possessed of imagination, in which case concealment would, of course, make matters worse. To insist on the prosecutrix appearing in an ugly dress would overshoot the mark, and by making all charges on the part of women well nigh impossible, would encourage connivance at crime. So that, pending the advent of female enfranchisement, one can really see no remedy, and can only hope, in the interests of the male creation, that the next charge of improper assault may be brought not against a country shopkeeper, but against the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, or Mr. Mill.

Cromwell's Sword.—It appears that at the capture of Columbia, S.C., by General Sherman's army, there was lost an article of great antiquity, and highly treasured by South Carolina Masons, as a relic of a great man and of the past. A South Carolina paper says:—"This was the famous Sword of State, called among our Masons 'the Cromwell Sword,' and commonly believed among them to have been once possessed by the Lord Protector of England. We draw attention to the fact of the loss, and to the descriptive particulars which follow, in the hope that, public attention being drawn to its history, it may be recovered—drawn from some obscure hiding-place, and restored to the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, to which it belonged. This antique weapon was a subject of peculiar interest as a relic rather than for its use and beauty. Its history is given by Dalcho in his *Masonic Reader*. It is a large, once elegant, and curious two-edged sword, in a rich velvet scabbard, highly ornamented with Masonic emblems, and with the arms of the Grand Master. It had been presented to the Grand Lodge by the Provincial Grand Master after the installation of the grand officer, was given as a consecrated sword, and received with reverent assurances to keep it safely so far as human effort could accord safety. The weapon had been long in the Grand Master's family; and was said to have once belonged to Oliver Cromwell, a legend to which some probability may be given from the fact that the Provisional Grand Master was a descendant of Sir Edward Leigh, who was a member of the Long Parliament, and a Parliamentary General in the time of the Protector, from whom, perhaps, he received it. The future history of this sword may as well be given here. From the time of the presentation it continued in the possession of the Grand Lodge, and was borne by the Grand Swordbearer, or in later times the Grand Pursuivant, in all public proceedings. At length, in the conflagration which, in the year 1838, destroyed so large a portion of the city of Charleston, and, with other buildings, the Masonic Hall, the sword was with great difficulty saved, with the loss of the hilt, the scabbard, and a small part of the extremity of the blade. In the confusion consequent on the fire, the sword thus mutilated was mislaid, and for a long time was supposed to be lost. In 1852 a committee was appointed by the Grand Lodge to make every exertion for its recovery, and at length, in the beginning of the year 1854, it was accidentally found by the Grand Tyler in an outhouse on his premises, and was by him restored to the Grand Lodge, in its mutilated condition. The lost piece of the blade was ingeniously replaced by a cutler in the city of Charleston, and being sent to New York, was returned with a new hilt and velvet scabbard, and was used in its appropriate place during the centennial ceremonies of that year."

"It's an Ill Wind that Blows Nobody Good."—I called and spent a night with an old acquaintance that I had not seen for many years. He was a sexton and dug graves for those who died in the village. It was a seaport, and the oldest son of my friend was a sailmaker, while the youngest son kept a small harness shop, mainly for the purpose of accommodating a few farmers who traded at the village. In the course of the evening I inquired how the world had used my old acquaintance, and whether he managed to make the two ends meet. "It's hard work," he said, "the 'yard' has been doing nothing almost all summer. I never knew of a healthier season. It would seem as if no more were ever going to die. But then," he added, "we rub along in hopes of better times." The sailmaker remarked, "All kinds of business is dull; I have not had much over half work for a month, but I'm in hopes the heavy blow of the last two or three days will send in a few torn sails." Just at this moment the harness-maker came in and told his father that farmer Stubb's horse had run away and smashed the harness all to pieces. "That's a job for you," said the old man, with something like glee, and added—"Have you heard whether Squire Anderson is likely to live?" "It is thought," replied the son, "that he cannot live beyond a day or two." "Well," said the father, "I suppose we must all die some time. The Squire has got a nice burial lot; only it's little hard digging; but his folks won't mind paying a little extra." I only stayed one night with this amiable family. I left by the first train in the morning, deeply impressed with the sentiment of the old saw quoted at the head of this article.

Self-acting Clocks.—Remarkable Discovery.—A novel application of electro-magnetism, as a motive power for clock-work, has just been perfected by a working-jeweller, at Leamington, which promises to introduce a new era in the science of clock-making, and to bring modern timepieces to a state of absolute perfection. By the new arrangement, the pendulum, the bob or ball of which consists of an electro-magnetic coil, is made to oscillate by means of a feeble current of electricity, this beating true seconds, with a train of three wheels only. One of the advantages of this system is that a number of clocks in different parts, or even in different houses, can be connected together by a single wire, and the whole number will indicate the same time to a second. The clocks are of the simplest construction, and never need winding up. No acid battery is used. Mr. Bright, the discoverer, has secured the plan by patent. The clocks are spoken of as being far superior to the present clocks in use.—*Manchester Examiner.*

The Work of Glaciers.—In the days of the great glacier epoch, when a thick icefield swathed Britain with its continuous mantle, even as Greenland is now covered, the glens and valleys were particularly liable to attack; and more especially during the latter part of the glacial era, when the rigours of the arctic climate began to yield, and the temperature sensibly to increase. Then great glaciers slid from the highest summits down the glens with a slow but resistless force, grinding away the irregularities of surface, and leaving it planed, smoothed, and polished. Such was the force of these monstrous ice-masses, estimated as having been sometimes more than 2000 feet thick, that even hills were unable to stop them, as we have plenty of proof from the striations or groovings of the rock faces, that the glaciers mounted over hills of 600 or 700 feet which happened to stand in their way. With such forces as these, it is easy to imagine how the material of the valleys must have been carried away both from the sides and bottoms; and as the temperature became still higher, and the glaciers small in size, and retreated backwards, the traces of it were left in enormous mounds of rubbish, known as moraine heaps, at the entrance of the glens and vales, which were caused by the deposit of the abraded material, as the ice melted and could no longer sustain the weight of it.—*Once a Week.*

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GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

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Mudgee, Rylstone, Avisford, Louisa Creek, Windeyer, Long Creek, and Mundooran—Mr. John Dickson
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W. Hogan .... 113, King-street East
T. Pierce .... Yurong and Stanley streets
Mrs. Fleming ...... Post-office, Pyrmont
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Advertisements are also received by the following—
Mr. T. G. Smith, bookstall, Railway Station, Redfern.

LIMEJUICE, prime sample, on SALE. CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO., George-street, Sydney.

O'NEILL'S ECONOMIC WASHING LIQUID.—No housekeeper should be without this preparation, which is acknowledged by all to be the greatest success. By its means more can be accomplished in three hours than in a whole day's hard washing. The clothes require neither boiling nor rubbing, thus causing a considerable saving of fuel, time, and labour; and all dirt, grease, and stains of every description will be removed, leaving the dirtiest article a beautiful white. It is perfectly harmless to clothes of the most delicate texture, and it will not affect the colours of prints, muslins, &c. Prepared only by E. H. O'NEILL, Druggist, corner of Pitt and King streets, Sydney. In bottles, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 4s 6d each.
Numerous testimonials at the establishment of the proprietor.
Country storekeepers are informed that they can procure this preparation through their ordinary Sydney houses. Liberal discount allowed.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT. A new discovery! Secured by letters patent. GUARANTEED FREE FROM ALL POISONOUS QUALITIES, relieves pain miraculously, and a certain cure for burns, chafing, sunburns, chapped hands and lips, ulcers, excoriations, cuts, poisonous wounds, tumours, inward piles, insect bites, and all external sores.
For sore eyes, a splendid remedy, and acts as a beautiful cosmetic for clearing the complexion.
No families or establishments either in town or country should be without it.
None is genuine unless stamped with the patentee's stamp in blue ink across the label.
To be obtained of the principal chemists, genuine and stamped,
In Pots at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s., and 5s. 6d.,
at CHARLES HARPUR'S, Chemist and Druggist,
51, King-street West,
Sole Agent for Patentee.

THE BEST REMEDY for INDIGESTION, &c.—NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by chemists, druggists, and storekeepers in all parts of the world.

SENIOR'S Pearl Powder, for whitening the teeth, is now made according to the original recipe.

SENIOR'S new Worm Tablet is a delicious sweetmeat, and an infallible remedy.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, a Magnificent Remedy.—Sufferers from dyspepsia, throw off disease! These pills will eradicate it entirely from the system, and correct all derangements of the liver and stomach. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and at all druggists.

DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, a safe and simple remedy, are strongly recommended; they give immediate relief, and cure in a few days. Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing chemist, 519, George-street, Sydney. Sold in boxes, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each; per post 1s. 2d. and 2s. 10d.

THE DELIGHT OF THE HOUSEHOLD is Harper Twelvetrees' GLYCERINE and SOAP POWDER, which washes expeditiously, and is harmless to the finest fabric. Sold by all storekeepers, and wholesale by E. and W. PAUL, Sydney; and HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

HARPER TWELVETREES' GLYCERINE and SOAP POWDER greatly expedites the Family Wash; lathers freely, and saves soap and soda. Sold by all storekeepers, and wholesale by E. and W. PAUL, Sydney; and by Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from L. P. Doyle, Esq., to sell by auction, at his New Smithfield Yards, Annandale, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,
500 really prime fat sheep in lots.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. Benjamin Richards to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 8th October, at 11 o'clock,
200 head prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.
The noted RVP brand.

Fat Cattle.

At the Annandale Yards, THIS DAY.

BUCHAN THOMSON is instructed by J. C. Lloyd, Esq., to sell by auction, at the above Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 p.m.,
200 prime fat cattle in lots.

Prime Sheep.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Monday, at 11 o'clock,
400 prime fat sheep, the last batch from the flock of Messrs. Bettington.

Paddock-fed Sheep.

BURT and CO. are instructed by J. D. Badham, Esq., to sell by auction at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Monday, at 12 o'clock,
250 prime paddock-fed wedders, fleece on.

Horse, Dray, and Harness.

By Order of the Trustees of the Assigned Estate of Robert Iredale and Co.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 oclock,
Horse, dray, and harness.

Horses
Vehicles
Fat Sheep.

BURT and CO. sales by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses
Vehicles.
At 12 o'clock,
Fat sheep.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Hotel, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A handsome chesnut horse, suitable for buggy
20 horses just arrived from the country
Dogcarts, buggies, waggons, &c., &c.

Monster Furniture Sale.

THIS DAY, at the Labour Bazaar.

Established 1840.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A large assortment of good and useful household furniture and effects, comprising
Couches, sofas, and chairs
Telescope, loo, dining, and other tables
Sideboards, chiffonieres, and bookcases
Chests drawers, wardrobes, washstands and sets
Iron and wood bedsteads, and bedding
Chimney glasses, engravings, clocks
Fenders and irons, carpets and hearthrugs
Glass, crockery, and china
Kitchen dressers and furniture
Spring-cart, dray, mangle, stores
Three cedar counters and glass cases
Two weighing machines, and
A quantity of stained glass.
Also, at 12 o'clock,
The whole of the furniture and effects of a ten-roomed house, which will be sold without any reserve, as the family is leaving for Melbourne by the Tuesday's boat.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY'S Sale.

Established 1840.

At the Auction Mart, Park-street.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his Mart, Park-street,
Household furniture, comprising chests of drawers, chiffonieres, sideboards; loo, dining, and dressing tables; washstands, couches, easy chairs, cane-bottomed chairs, pier glass, dining-room and drawing-room suite, pictures, ornaments, &c.—in an insolvent estate. Also,
Lot of hardwood scantling, and frame of house, 36 x 12, stores, &c.
Terms, cash.

Telegraph House.

Enmore Road, Newtown.

MONDAY, 8th October, at 2 o'clock.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 8th October, at 2 o'clock, on the premises of the Telegraph House, Enmore Road, Newtown,
A quantity of groceries, teas, sugars, oilman's stores, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of H. M. Smith, 599, George-street, near Goulburn-street.

WEDNESDAY, 10th October, at 2 o'clock.

To Dealers in Toys, General Dealers, and others.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the official assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 10th October, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, 599, George-street, near Goulburn-street,
A quantity of toys, glass cases, counters, &c.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

In the Insolvent Estate of J. Baar.

At the Central Mart, Park-street.

THURSDAY, 18th October, at 11 o'clock.

To Captains of Coasters and others.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above Estate to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, 18th October, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Park-street,
34 charts and maps of Bass's Straits, Terra Australis, East Coast of Australia, Van Diemen's Land
Maps of River Tamar, Chatham Islands; charts of the East Coast of Australia, North-west Side of Gulf of Carpentaria, New Pacific Ocean; maps of New Zealand, &c.
Also,
1 chronometer
1 sextant
1 quadrant
2 field glasses
Lot of compasses, &c.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary.
Monster Unreserved Sale.
200 Packages Spring Drapery,
Now landing from the Annie Archbell, Earl Dalhousie, and Liberator,
Consisting of Prints, Muslins, Delaines, Mohairs, Calicos, Linens, Domestics, in fact every line required by the Trade.
THURSDAY, 11th,
FRIDAY, 12th,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, in original packages, at their New Sale Rooms, Pitt-street,
The above splendid shipment of new goods for the spring season, selected by a competent buyer in the home markets expressly for the Sydney trade.
Catalogues will be issued prior to the sale.
Terms and conditions at sale.

Ex Ballina.

Richmond River Mountain Pine.
in Logs.

On account of whom it may concern.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the C. and R. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, on TUESDAY, October 9th, at 11 o'clock,
60,000 feet Richmond River picked mountain pine
In lots to suit purchasers.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Ships' St[illegible]

For [illegible]
To c[illegible]

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the C. and R. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, on TUESDAY, October 9th, at 11 o'clock,
30 tons best water casks
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms cash.

Preliminary Notice.

White Lead
Paints
Oils
Whiting
Fencing Wire
Galvanized Iron, &c.

To Painters
Ironmongers
Ship Chandlers
Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Several parcels of the above.
Further particulars in a future issue.

LEATHER. LEATHER.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction.

To Boot and Shoe and Harness Manufacturers, Shippers, and others.

MR. MATTHEW MOLONY has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets (middle floor), THIS DAY, 8th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Bathurst, Goulburn, and Orange kip and sole leather
French and English calfskins
English wax, kip, and grain bellies
Adelaide kip (first shipment), first-class
Brown and black harness, strap, bridle, and bag leather
Wellington, half-wellington fronts, and elastic uppers, &c., &c., &c.
No reserve.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.
To the Boot and Shoe Trade, Country Storekeepers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart (Middle Floor), Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 8th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
50 trunks boots and shoes, without reserve.
Terms at sale.

By Order of Messrs. Joshua, Brothers.
Without reserve.

Most attractive and highly important sale of
MAURITIUS SUGARS.
One of the best selected and most complete assortments ever brought to this market.
5042 Bags.
Finest Lily Crystals
Best White Counters
Fine Straw and Golden Crystals
Superior Light and Medium Counters
Bright Brown Counters and Ration.
The Entire Cargo of the Elizabeth, just arrived from Mauritius.

Day of Sale, MONDAY, 8th October.

To Merchants, Speculators, Grocers, Country Buyers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Joshua, Brothers, to sell by auction at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 8th October, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the Elizabeth, as follows:—
JB
1— 69 bags fine yellow counters
2—126 ditto ditto ditto
3—190 ditto brown counter
4— 33 ditto ditto
5— 47 ditto yellow counter
6— 38 ditto ditto
7— 52 ditto light counter
8— 90 ditto bright yellow counter
9— 8 ditto light grainy counter
10—533 ditto fine straw crystals
11—412 ditto ditto ditto
12—153 ditto ditto ditto
13—213 bags finest pale yellow crystal
14— 22 ditto yellow counter
15— 80 ditto fine bright ration
16—505 ditto finest lily crystals
17—358 ditto ditto ditto
18—538 ditto finest soft white counter
19—559 ditto fine ditto ditto
20—200 ditto finest snowdrops
21— 40 ditto yellow counter
22—113 ditto snowdrops
24— 79 ditto light yellow counter
25—181 ditto fine bright ration
26— 28 ditto rich grainy yellow counter
27—315 ditto finest white counter
28— 60 ditto brown counter
Samples are now on view at the Sale Rooms. The auctioneers deem it unnecessary to offer any remarks in reference to the above cargo, and content themselves with assuring buyers that Messrs. Joshua Brothers' custom of selling without reserve, will be strictly adhered to.
Terms liberal, at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

DAMAGED SUGARS,
Ex Jessie Kelly, Smyth, master, from Mauritius.

For Sale by Auction, MONDAY, 8th October.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 8th October, at 11 o'clock,
About 40 tons, more or less, Mauritius sugars, various samples, all more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Fine Congou Teas.

Balance of the Cargoes
Ex Juverna and Magnolia.

Auction Sale, THIS DAY.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Brown and Co. to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Juverna.
§ 43—62 chests congou, each 87 lbs.
44—55 ditto ditto, each 88 lbs.
54—79 ditto ditto, each 87 lbs.
63—26 ditto ditto, each 92 lbs.
67— 9 half-chests ditto, each 49 lbs.
Ex Magnolia.
§ 23—40 chests congou, each 87 lbs.
Terms at sale.

The Balance of the Cargo,
Ex Sea Nymph from Singapore,
consisting of
Sago, Black Pepper, White Pepper, Coir Rope, Nutmegs, Gunny Bags, Saltpetre, and Rattans.

For Positive Sale.

On MONDAY, 8th October, at 11 o'clock.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Daniell, King, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 8th October, at 11 o'clock,
125 cases sago
28 bags white pepper
428 bags black ditto
15 coils coir hawsers, 6 to 10 inch
15 cases nutmegs
23 bales gunny bags
10 bags saltpetre
399 bundles rattans.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

181 Bags Coffee,
More or less damaged.
Ex Sea Nymph, Skelton, master, from Singapore.

Auction Sale at Campbell's Bond, Campbell's Wharf,
TUESDAY, 9th October, at 11 o'clock.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Daniell, King, and Co. to sell by auction, at Campbell's Bond, Campbell's Wharf, on TUESDAY, 9th October, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Sea Nymph, Skelton, master, from Singapore,
181 bags coffee, more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, October 10th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Victoria Barracks, Paddington.
To Furniture Buyers, and others.
Furniture, and Effects.
The property of Colonel Hamilton.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Victoria Barracks,
The above.
Terms, cash.

SINGAPORE CEDAR,
Boards and Planks,
Just landed ex Sea Nymph, from Singapore.

For Sale by Auction, on the Circular Quay.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

To Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, on the Circular Quay, on TUESDAY, 9th October, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Ex Sea Nymph,
2000 cedar boards, 16 feet long, 9 x 1¼
282 ditto ditto, 12 feet long, 9 x 1¼
100 ditto planks, 12 feet long, 24 x 1¼ and 2 inch.
Terms at sale.

On WEDNESDAY, October 10th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Victoria Barracks, Paddington.
To Parties Furnishing and others.

Valuable Household Furniture and Effects, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Colonel Hutchins to sell by auction, at his residence,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

Full particulars in future issue.

On THURSDAY, October 11th, at 11 o'clock.
At Wynne's Stores, New Pitt-street.

To Builders
Contractors, and others.

Extensive Shipment of Marble Mantelpieces, in great variety.

MESSRS. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Mr. Wynne to sell by auction, at his Stores, New Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, October 11th, at 11 o'clock,
Marble mantelpieces.
Terms, cash.
On view on Wednesday.

Preliminary Notice.

At Orielton Lodge, Point Piper Road,
Woollahra,
The residence of Mr. J. Caldwell.
Highly Important Sale by Auction, of
Valuable Household Furniture and Effects.

To Gentlemen Furnishing
To Furniture Buyers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the trustees to sell by auction, on the premises, on an early day,
Valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
Full particulars in future issue.

Winch and Chain. Weighing Machine.
Truck, and Sundries.

To Merchants, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, October 8th, 1866, at 11,
Superior winch and chain
Store truck, two pianos
Weighing machine
Ginger beer glass bottles
Sundry earthenware, &c.
Ironmongery and tools
Pictures and looking-glasses.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of G. Murray.
654, George-street.

By Order of J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., Official Assignee.

FRIDAY, October 12th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, 654, George-street, on the above day,
The entire stock-in-trade of drapery, slops, calicoes, &c.
Also,
Fixtures, fittings, counters, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Sale of Drapery, Calicoes, Woollens, &c., &c.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Tailors, Storekeepers, &c., &c.

WEDNESDAY, 10th October.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
36 cases and bales of the above goods, just landed ex Nineveh, and Loftcombs.
Particulars in future advertisement.

On MONDAY, October 8th, at 11 o'clock.

13 Cases Stationery, Fancy Goods, Cricketing Goods, Cabinetware, &c., &c.
Viz.:—
Cash Boxes, Account Books, Pocket Books, Quill Pens
Concertinas, Flutes, Violins, Concertina Books, Spelling-books
Albums, Marking Ink, Portemonnaies, Tape Measures
Dram Flasks, Back Combs; Tooth, Nail, and Shaving Brushes
M. B. Pens, Office and Drawing Pencils, Paper Knives, Letter Clips
Note, Letter, and Foolscap Paper, Cricket Bats and Stumps
Leg Guards, Gloves, Balls, Mats, Razor Strops
China Dolls, Children's Picture Books, Jewellery, &c., &c.
1 case, 45 dozen, Wax Dolls

No Reserve.
Important to Stationers, Buyers of Fancy Goods, Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. SOLOMON and FRANCIS have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, October 8th, at 11 o'clock sharp, viz.,
13 cases fancy goods, &c., &c., as above.
Terms at sale.

On MONDAY, October 8th, at 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Annie Archbell, Blacklock, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

§ 1459—1 Case containing Leather Dram Flasks, pints and half-pints.

To Buyers of Fancy Goods, Ironmongers, Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. SOLOMON and FRANCIS have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, October 8th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, October 8th, at 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Toftcombs, ———, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

1 Case Cricketing Goods, comprising
Bats, Stumps
Leg Guards, Gloves
Balls, &c.

To Buyers of Fancy Goods, Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. SOLOMON and FRANCIS have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
1 case cricketing goods, as above.
Terms, cash.

On TUESDAY, October 9th, at 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Toftcombs, ———, master, from London.
More or less damaged by sea water.

§ 7416—1 Case containing
6 Tray Glasses, 16 x 12
8 ditto, 14 x 10
10 each ditto 9 x 7, 10 x 8, 12 x 9
§ 7419—1 ditto containing
8 box glasses, each 10 x 8, 12 x 9
6 ditto, each 14 x 10, 16 x 12, 18 x 14
§ 7420—1 ditto containing
Duplicate
§ 7426—1 ditto containing
6 fancy moulded Tray Glasses, carved, twisted, and fluted pillars, 24 x 18
5 ditto ditto, 22 x 16
2 moulded Tray ditto, 24 x 18
1 Box ditto, 24 x 18
6 fancy moulded Marble Tray twisted pillars, 22 x 16
§ 7560, 7561, 7562, 7563, 7565, 7566—6 cases containing 218 dozen assorted pomades.

To Ironmongers, Furniture Brokers, Perfumers, Hairdressers, Buyers of Fancy Goods, Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. SOLOMON and FRANCIS have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on TUESDAY, October 9th, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases, as above.
On account of whom it may concern.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, October 10th, at 11 o'clock.

Boots and Shoes, Boots and Shoes
Boots and Shoes, Boots and Shoes
Boots and Shoes, Boots and Shoes.

Ex Annie Archbell.
§ 238–264—27 Packages Seasonable Boots and Shoes, Comprising—
Ladies' Best French Cashmere Boots
Ditto Rivetted Kid Pumps
Ditto ditto square edges, coloured, stitched
Ditto coloured morocco sensation Boots
Ditto patent ditto
Ditto elastic front Shoes
Ditto coloured roan Boots
Ditto memel Balmorals
Ditto white kid Pumps, satin kid ditto, &c.

The above are from the well-known manufacturer, Mr. Henry Worms, and will be sold without the slightest reserve.

MESSRS. SOLOMON and FRANCIS have received instructions from Messrs. M. A. Worms and Co. to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, October 10th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 8th October.

IMPORTANT SALE.

SUBURBAN FREEHOLDS.
At the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

By order of the trustees of the estate of the late J. S. Hanson, Esq.,
NEWTOWN—Building allotments and villa sites adjoining Leichhardt Lodge
CONCORD—Orchard site, 12 acres, on the Concord Road, adjoining Yaralla, the estate of Thomas Walker, Esq.
BOTANY—The Bunnerong Estate, 131 acres, at Botany Bay, formerly the property of the late Mr. John Neatby Brown.
NICHOL'S ESTATE, NORTH SHORE—18 choice blocks of land, opposite Mr. Russell's garden, about two miles from Blue's Ferry.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

THIS DAY.

THE PICK OF NEWTOWN.

Adjoining Leichhardt Lodge.

VILLA SITES and BUILDING ALLOTMENTS in the centre and most valuable part of the suburbs, fronting the main road, and Bucknell-street.
For positive sale, by order of the trustees of the estate of the late J. S. Hanson, Esq., THIS DAY.
Plan at the Rooms.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

THIS DAY.

BUNNERONG.—The celebrated estate at Botany Bay, formerly the property of the late Mr. John Neatby Brown, and adjoining the village of Banksmeadow, will be sold THIS DAY. Full particulars and plan at the Rooms.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

MARKET GARDEN LAND,

NICHOLL'S ESTATE, LANE COVE.

18 CHOICE BLOCKS OF LAND, containing an area of about one acre each, on or near the main Kissing Point Road, about two miles from Blue's Point Ferry, opposite Mr. Russell's orchard and homestead, and adjoining Mr. Parker's property.
In Lots to suit Purchasers.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 8th October, at 11 o'clock,
The above described property, lots 1 to 9 and 11 to 19 of section A of the Nichols Estate, Lane Cove, each containing about one acre of that superior Market garden or orchard land for which this district is so noted.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

By order of the Trustees of the Estate of the late J. S. Hanson, Esq.

THE HANSON ESTATE, NEWTOWN,
Comprising Twenty-one Villa Sites and Building Allotments in the
CENTRE OF NEWTOWN,
adjoining the grounds attached to Leichhardt Lodge, the residence and property of S. C. Brown, Esq., M.L.A.
The Building Allotments have each 29 feet frontage to the Newtown Road, with depths of from 100 to 169 feet, and the Villa Sites contain an area of about half an acre each, beautifully situated, fronting Bucknell-street, and extending back to the grounds of Leichhardt Lodge.
They occupy without exception the most valuable position in Newtown; the road frontages for business purposes, and the larger blocks for private residences. The land is elevated, and commands magnificent views, extending over Botany Bay to the ocean.

CONCORD.
VILLA SITE and ORCHARD, containing about 12 acres, part of Nichols's Estate, on the Concord Road, about one mile and a half from the Homebush Railway Station, and adjoining YARALLA, the estate of Thomas Walker, Esq. On this favourably situated property are a Cottage and other Buildings, formerly the residence of the late Isaac Nichols, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the trustees of the estate of the late J. S. Hanson, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 8th October, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the above-described valuable properties.

Titles unquestionable, particulars of which can be ascertained on application to GEORGE W. GRAHAM, Esq., Solicitor, Elizabeth-street.
Plans on view at the Rooms.

TO MARKET GARDENERS, MANUFACTURERS, FELLMONGERS, or to CAPITALISTS seeking a beautifully situated SUBURBAN RESIDENCE with extensive GROUNDS.

BUNNERONG, BOTANY BAY.
Formerly the property of the late J. N. BROWN, Esq.

This splendid suburban estate, comprising 131¼ acres, ON THE SHORES OF BOTANY BAY, is approached by a beautiful drive along the Long Bay new road, via Coogee, or by the old Botany Road, and is distant about SIX MILES FROM SYDNEY. The improvements consist of BUNNERONG HOUSE, a stone-built family RESIDENCE, containing eleven rooms and kitchen, verandahs back and front, and numerous out-buildings. An orangery and an orchard of about 700 trees, a gardener's cottage of four rooms, and one of the most VALUABLE MARKET GARDENS IN THE COLONY, containing an area of about 12 acres of RICH SWAMP LAND, sheltered on all sides, and in the highest state of cultivation. A large portion of the residue of the estate is available for garden or orchard cultivation, or for subdivision into villa sites, which would adjoin the romantic and prettily situated village of Banks Meadow, recently sold by the Government.
The most important feature of the estate is the LARGE VOLUME OF NEVER-FAILING FRESH WATER, FLOWING IN ALL SEASONS, through the property into the Bay, which, at a trifling cost, could be made capable of WORKING THE HEAVIEST MACHINERY, or available for FELLMONGERING or MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Captain Master to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, 8th October, at 11 o'clock,
THE BUNNERONG ESTATE, BOTANY.
The Bunnerong Estate has so favourable a reputation that it is not considered necessary to enlarge on the many claims to notice it possesses. As an investment it deserves attention, and at the same time its delightful situation, the charming marine scenery it enjoys, and the extensive substantial nature of the improvements, render it extremely desirable for a gentleman's suburban retreat, or for an educational establishment, with all the advantages derivable from its healthy position, fronting the waters of the Bay.

TITLE unquestionable, being only one remove from the Crown.
TERMS.—A large portion of the purchase money can, if desired, remain secured on the property.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, at the Woolpack Hotel, Parramatta, at 12 o'clock, by order of the proprietor, Mr. Nathaniel Payten, in consequence of his leaving the district,
Those extensive premises,
THE WOOLPACK HOTEL,
better known as
WILLIAMS'S FAMILY HOTEL,
in complete working order, and now in full trade, together with the residue of Mr. Payten's properties in Parramatta, will positively be sold on WEDNESDAY next.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

Preliminary Notice.

For Positive Sale.

THREE VALUABLE BLOCKS of LAND, COUNTY of GEORGIANA, and well known as part of the estate of the late SAMUEL BLACKMAN, Esquire.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, October 15th, at 11 o'clock,
COUNTY of GEORGIANA.
LOT 1.—760 ACRES LAND, situate at BIGGA, COUNTY of GEORGIANA, adjoining the well known property of the late THOMAS MAGUINESS.
LOT 2.—394 ACRES LAND, having extensive frontage to the TUENA CREEK, adjoining the TUENA TOWNSHIP, and well known in the district as the GOLD FIELDS.
LOT 3.—640 ACRES LAND, near TUENA TOWNSHIP, being lots No. 213, as per Government plan.

THESE VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL BLOCKS of LAND were early selections by the late SAMUEL BLACKMAN, Esq., and are situated in the best part of the district adjoining the township of TUENA.

Full particulars will appear in a future advertisement.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

CAMPBELL-STREET, BALMAIN.
Two Stone Cottages, adjoining the residence of the Rev. — Gordon.

Title unquestionable.—Apply to Messrs. STENHOUSE and HARDY, Solicitors, Hunter-street.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 24th October,
All that block of land, situate at Balmain, having a frontage of 46 FEET, more or less, to CAMPBELL-STREET, upon which are erected
TWO STONE-BUILT COTTAGES,
with shingled roofs, well and substantially built.

This property is well known as Captain Sparling's, and is worthy the attention of any one on the look out for a SMALL AND PAYING INVESTMENT.

TUESDAY, the 16th October,

Unless previously disposed of by Private Contract.
By Order of the Mortgagees.

The unrivalled Steamship
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

To Steamship Companies, Steamship Owners, Shipowners, Merchants, Speculators, and others interested in Steam Navigation, both in Foreign, Intercolonial, and Coasting Trades in Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, and New Zealand.

JAMES LAWRANCE has received positive instructions from the mortgagees to sell by public auction, at Lloyd's Rooms, 95, Collins-street West, Melbourne, on TUESDAY, the 16th October,
The unrivalled iron screw steamship
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN,
so well and favourably known in all the colonies, and at present in splendid working order.
Her tonnage is—
Gross, 633 43-100 tons
Register tonnage, 435, exclusive of engine-room
Length over all, 250 feet
Length between perpendiculars, 225 feet
Breadth, 26 feet
Depth, 15 feet
Horse-power, nominal 180 horse, equal to effective pod at of 400-horse.
The South Australian was built in the year 1864 at Kirkaldy, by the well-known builder Mr. John Kay, under the personal superintendence of the owner, whose knowledge of special requirements for the Australian trades will fully satisfy buyers that this splendid steamer really contains not only the elements of durability, strength, and first-rate workmanship, but that the greatest care and attention has also been bestowed on her engines, boilers, &c., and which makes the South Australian at present time the very finest and quickest steamer in the southern hemisphere.
Her engines were also built by John Kay, of Kirkaldy, and consist of two 90-horse power nominal oscillating geared engines, her effective power being equal to 400-horse, and with all the modern improvements.
Has two boilers specially adapted for the use of Australian coal, and her consumption is thereby considerably decreased.
Her saloon is very spacious, being 70 feet long, fitted with polished British oak handsomely embellished, and as regards ventilation and comfort, is not surpassed by any steamer in the colonies, and is capable of carrying 76 first-class passengers, together with a ladies' cabin fitted up for ten passengers.
The steerage is roomy and very lofty, being 8 feet in the clear between the decks, and is well ventilated, and contains every convenience.
It contains a special saloon for ladies, accommodating 37 in number, whilst the open cabin is licensed to carry 114 adults.
Making a total licensing capacity in this steamer of 379 passengers.
The South Australian is also one of the best cargo ships of her tonnage, being equal to 900 tons of weight and measurement on a draught of 13 feet 6 inches; this is exclusive of 130 tons of coal carried in bunkers.
The houses on deck are specially kept apart for the officers and engineers of the steamer, and are ample for their requirements.
The steamer is fitted up with two steam winches for discharging cargo, worked separate from the main boiler, and has also distilling apparatus, capable of producing 1000 gallons per day.
Her inventory is most complete in every respect, including spare screw, shaft, and propeller, and many duplicates of engine gear, and intending purchasers are now invited to inspect the South Australian, now lying in the River Yarra, near the Falls.
For further particulars, and inventories, apply at the rooms of the auctioneer, 95, Collins-street West.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.
By order of the mortgagees.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Queensland, in its Equitable Jurisdiction, bearing date the fourth (4th) day of July, 1866, in a Cause wherein JOHN FRANKLIN M'MULLEN, as Inspector of the Union Bank of Australia, is plaintiff, and JOSHUA PETER BELL and others are defendants, and with the approbation of the Primary Judge in Equity,
Mr. ROBERT KELLETT,
the person approved by the said Primary Judge, will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, Brisbane, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,
The following first-class pastoral property, viz.:—
CUMKILLENBAR STATION, DARLING DOWN DISTRICT,
together with about 37,000 sheep, horses, stores, implements, &c., &c.
The above first-class sheep station property, consists of about 106,000 acres, of which 1797 are purchased, and the following sheep, &c.

Weaners ..	7615	Stud flock ..		1250
Ewes and hoggetts	3555	Wedders, 2 years old		4933
2 years old ..	3107	Ditto, 3 years old ..		2497
3 years old ..	3181	Ditto, 4 years old ..		4216
4 years old ..	2190	Aged ..	..	2238
Aged	2285	Rams ..	..	1011
		Total, more or less.		37,000

The country is well grassed, herbed, and watered by the North Branch of Myall Creek and several dams, reservoirs, and wells, constructed at a large outlay, where the natural water supply was insufficient.
The improvements are new and substantial, consisting of a large woolshed, head station house, stores, cottages, &c., Paddock and drafting and killing yards, and all other conveniences pertaining to a really first-class station. The station is well supplied with horses, drays, and every essential for working a first-class station.
The capabilities of the station are estimated at 70,000 sheep, and under fencing would in all probability carry twice that number.

To further particulars, and as to terms, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, at his Rooms, or to Messrs. Roberts and Hart, Messrs. Keane and Fowles, Queen-street, Brisbane; or to Mr. J. M. Thompson, Ipswich.
REYNOLDS BELL, Registrar of the Supreme Court of Queensland.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, 5th October, 1866.
MARSHALL v. BENYON.

ON TUESDAY next, the 9th October, at 11 o'clock, at the Market Shed, George-street, Sydney, unless this writ be previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction,
A velvet-covered couch, and three boxes containing wearing apparel, sundries, &c.

Sheriff's Office, October 6th, 1866.
In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
MONK v. HARDING.

ON WEDNESDAY next, October 10th, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises occupied by the defendant, and known as the "Bull's Head," in George-street, opposite the fruit markets, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, unless this writ be previously satisfied, the stock-in-trade of a licensed victualler, household furniture, bagatelle table, &c. Also, the defendant's right, title, and interest in the lease and license of the said premises.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1469108

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER, Miner, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from 289, Elizabeth-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. R. STEWART, Undertaker, Bathurst-street, near Pitt-street.

FUNERAL.—ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.—The Officers and Brethren of Court Morning Star, No. 2002, and the Officers and Brethren of the various Courts, are requested to attend the funeral of our late departed Brother JAMES NORTON, who met with an untimely death by falling from a scaffold on Saturday. Brethren to meet at the Dewdrop Inn, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 3 o'clock.
JOHN PIKE, C.R.
JAMES COOPER, Secretary.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased, Mr. JAMES NORTON, Plasterer, are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, 100, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. NICHOLAS OILER are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased DAUGHTER, CHRISTINA VICTORIA; to move from his residence, Stanley-lane, Woolloomooloo, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SON, Undertakers, Sussex-street South, and South Head Road, near Crown-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. MICHAEL SMITH are invited to attend the funeral of his late departed Son MICHAEL JAMES; to move from his residence, Pitt-street South, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 3 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, George street, opposite Christ Church.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. J. B. HOLDSWORTH are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his late beloved Wife ELIZA; to move from his residence, Bronte, Nelson's Bay, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely. THOMAS HILL, Undertaker, William and Riley streets.

AUSTRALIAN PERMANENT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
Registered 26th September, 1866.
G. Thornton, Esq., J.P., Chairman.
Shares, £10 each; subscription, 10s. per share per month.
Interest at 8 per cent allowed to investors. Loans repayable by borrowers in 10 years, or in shorter periods if desired.
Interest at 8 per cent. charged on loans.
Every information with reference to the Society will be afforded by the Secretary, on application to him, at the Society's Office, No. 129, King-street.
By order of the Board,
W. H. DELOITTE, Secretary.
October 6th, 1866.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Chief Offices—Leadenhall-street, London.
CAPITALS:
Fire, £1,000,000. | Life, £100,000.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
LOCAL BOARD.
The Hon. A. M'Arthur | George Wigram Allen, Esq.
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq. | John Frazer, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER. | A. H. C. Macafee, Esq.
F. Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S. | SURVEYOR. G. A. Mansfield, Esq.
Bankers: Bank of New South Wales.
FIRE COMPANY.
INSURANCES against FIRE granted upon every description of PROPERTY. Losses caused by Lightning and Explosion of Gas paid for. CLAIMS settled with PROMPTITUDE and LIBERALITY.
LIFE COMPANY.
ASSURANCES granted either with or without participation in PROFITS, or for SHORT PERIODS payable during the LIFETIME of the assured, and also on JOINT LIVES and SURVIVORSHIPS, or for the WHOLE TERM of LIFE, payable ONE month after proof.
Premiums payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly.
Rates and all information on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent for New South Wales.
Sydney Offices—New Pitt-street.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Invested Funds, £3,177,000
Life Reserve .. 1,175,000
Having a colonial Proprietary and Board of Directors in Sydney.
Holders of Life Policies in this Company, though entitled to bonuses, are not involved in any liability of partnership, the proprietors being alone responsible for its engagements.
The peculiar bonus system of the company appropriates to the policy-holders the first claims upon profits, their share being uncontingent and guaranteed, whilst its enormous resources offer a degree of security which few (if any) offices can give.
£350,000 of the company's funds are invested in the Australian colonies.
Life Policies protected against insolvency under special Act of Parliament.
Fire Insurances granted at current rates.
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary,
No. 52, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1855.
A COLONIAL proprietary, (with unlimited liability of shareholders).
Insurances against FIRE and MARINE risks effected at current rates.
Marine Policies made payable in London (if required).
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited),
Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital, £1,000,000.
Paid up ditto...... £250,000.
The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies, the claims on which can be made payable in London, India, China, Cape of Good Hope, or the Colonies. RATES on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
Sydney Office, New Pitt-street.

UNITED FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital .... £500,000.
Unlimited Liability.
Head Office, 325, George-street, Sydney.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. MOSES LEVY and CO., 2 and 3, Aldgate.

NEW ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Sole Lessee—Mr. R. Tolano.
ALTERATION OF TIME FOR THE SUMMER SEASON.
Doors open at half-past 7, to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
UPPER CIRCLE ONE SHILLING.
TO-NIGHT,
ANOTHER BEAUTIFUL NOVELTY,
Direct from London. First night in any of the colonies!
The entertainments will commence with the New and beautiful Sensation Play, by W. Sutor, Esq., entitled,
THE CHILD STEALER.
New scenery, by Mr. Setright; new machinery, by Mr. J. Renno; properties, by Mr. J. Winning; wardrobes, by Mrs. Stapleton.
PROLOGUE.
Lord Chesterton, a gambler ... Mr. J. Rayner
John Seymour, a mechanic ... Mr. S. Chambers
Jonathan Poynter, a policeman ... Mr. West
Joe Simpson, a thief ... Mr. Fitzgerald
Daniel Rutherford, a sailor ... Mr. Hasker
Policeman X.Y.Z ... Mr. A. Chambers
Jane Rutherford, the child stealer ... Mrs. Robert Heir.
THE DRAMA.
Lord Chesterton, a gambler ... Mr. J. Rayner
Lieutenant Sydney Weston, R.N. ... Mr. Chandler
Joe Simpson, a returned convict ... Mr. Fitzgerald
Jonathan Poynter, a policeman ... Mr. West
Nobbie Nibble, his nephew, a pickpocket ... Mr. C. Young
Arthur, friend of Sydney ... Mr. S. Chambers
George.. Mr. A. Chambers   Silas Hooker.. Mr. Hasker
Snatcher ...... Mr. Jones   James ...... Mr. Latham
Hardim .... Mr. Mason   Snipper...... Mr. Wemyss
Jane Rutherford ... Mrs. Robert Heir
Lady Marian Chesterton ... Miss Julia Hudson
Miss Tittilinda Touchemmup ... Mrs. Moore
Mrs. Snapper ... Mrs. Mason
HOME OF THE CHILD STEALER
The search for evidence and a poor excuse for crime—a tempting offer.
The Child Stealer and her Accomplice
the criminal's arrest, and the Mother's despair.
Fifteen years elapse between the prologue and first act.
BAR OF A LONDON TAVERN.
Repentance and devotion—Lover's Vows—the Child Stealer at liberty after fifteen years' penal servitude.
A mother stealing away her own daughter.
CREMORNE GARDENS
brilliantly
illuminated with variegated lamps and 1000 Chinese lanterns.
The Thieves' Cellar—The Trap and the River—Sydney's fall through the Murder Trap—Jane Rutherford's heroism.
THE DEAD ALIVE
Nobby gets his watch and chain—The convict's fate—The child stealer's atonement—Mother and daughter.
To conclude with the laughable Farce of
The INTRIGUE
or the BATH ROAD.
THURSDAY EVENING, October 11, the performances will be for the BENEFIT of
Messrs. THOMPSON and COSTICK.
Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; pit, 2s; gallery, 6d; upper circle, 1s.
Box Office open from 12 to 4, when seats can be secured.
Doors open at 7.30, to commence at 8.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—MONDAY, October 8th.
Second and Grand Night of J. L. Byers's
INCOGNITA,
OR, THE COMPANIONS OF THE CHAIN.
A band of twelve performers.
The most powerful cast in Australia.
Jabez Jamrack, alias Signor Alvarez Mendoza, Jacob Isaacson, The Gipsy, Mr. Smithson ... Mr. J. L. Byers
Bloodworth ... Mr. W. G. Holloway
Bolderson.. Mr. Ainsworth   Flashington.. Mr. A. Murray
Kropp ... Mr. P. G. Howard
Short Sixes...... Mr. J. Smith   Josh...... Mr. H. Ford
Chinks ... Mr. W. Pollock
Incognita (aged 7 years) ... Miss Dixon
Incognita (aged 17) ... Miss Josephine Young
Mother Belzebub.. Mrs. Moore   Mimms.. Miss Sevanne
Fangs (a monkey) ... Mr. E. M'Lean
Prince Ivan ... Mr. R. Harrison
Lord Castleville ... Mr. A. Williams
Lord Brandon ... Mr. H. Flynn
Verren Harcourt ... Mr. J. H. Holland
Inkspot.... Mr. G. H. Rae   Crawley.... Mr. H. Stanley
Tom Seabright ... Mr. P. G. Gallat
Landlord ... Mr. C. Howard
Nelly (aged 7) ... Miss Dixon
Nelly (aged 17) ... Miss Josephine Young
Devilkin ... Mrs. H. Twight
Lady Castleville ... Miss Marian Hartley
Lady Brandon ... Miss Hale.
Pit, 1s; Boxes, 2s; Dress Circle, 3s; Gallery, 6d.
Doors open at 7, performances to commence at half past 7 o'clock.

REDFERN CHORAL SOCIETY.—FIRST CONCERT, on TUESDAY EVENING, October 9th, in the CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOLROOM, CLEVELAND-STREET.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Harmonium Solo—"La Carita" ... Rossini
MRS. ST. JOHN ADCOCK
2. Anthem—"Oh, Praise God in his holiness" .. Weldon
3. " —"Blessed be Thou" ... Kent
4. Aria Basso—"Redemptor Mundi Deus" ... Mozart
MR. H. GOOCH. [Whitfield
5. Anthem—"Behold how good and joyful" .. Dr. Clarke
6. Aria—"Hear ye, Israel" ... Elijah
MADAME FLORA HARRIS.
7. Anthem—"God is gone up" ... Croft
8. Air—"O rest in the Lord" ... Elijah
GENTLEMAN AMATEUR.
9. Anthem—"Water Floods" ... Herring
10. " —"He comes ordained of yore" ... Jackson
PART II. [Rossini
1. Pianoforte Solo—Selections from Guillaume Tell ......
2. Song—"Tho' fortune darkly o'er me frown" ... Blitte
MR. H. GOOCH.
3. "Gipsy chorus in Preciosa" ... Weber
4. Quartette—"Crabbed age and youth" ... Stevens
5. Song—"Thro' the wood" ... Horn
MADAME FLORA HARRIS.
6. Glee—"Ye spotted snakes" ... Spofforth
7. Song—"Sweet home" ... Wrighton
LADY AMATEUR.
8. Glee—"Hark! the lark" ... Dr. Cooke
9. Song, with vocal accompaniment—"Sad autumn winds"
GENTLEMAN AMATEUR.
10. Part Song—"Laughing is contagious" ... Kost
11. Song—"Norah, darling" ... Balfe
12. Solo and Chorus—"God bless the Prince of Wales"
Finale—"God save the Queen" [Brinley Richards
Accompanyist.. MRS. ST. JOHN ADCOCK.
Conductor.. Mr. G. W. WILSON.
Tickets 2s each, to be had of Messrs. Reading and Wellbank, George-street; Mr. A. W. Mihell, Botany Road; or of the Committee.
JOHN HANIGAN, Honorary Secretary.

CAMPBELLTOWN.—An Amateur CONCERT will take place in Mr. Hurley's large room, opposite Mr. Fowler's, on TUESDAY next, the 9th instant.
Ticket, 1s 6d; children half-price.

VOCAL ASSOCIATION.—In future the Practices will be on TUESDAY Evenings. W. Chaffer, hon. sec.

BALMAIN.—ST. MARY'S LITERARY INSTITUTE, TO-MORROW EVENING, Tuesday.

DANCING TO-NIGHT, at the Huntsman's Inn, corner Parramatta and Bay streets.

MR. C. M. CLARK, Jun.'s, first Quadrille Assembly, on THURSDAY next, 103, Elizabeth-street.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION, Pitt-street.
NEW ADDITIONS.
Madame SOHIER has just returned from New Zealand, where she has secured, at considerable expense, the following casts:—Horomona, Heremita, Mokomoko, Hokaria, the murderers of the Rev. Mr. Volkner and Mr. Fulloon; Captain Jarvey, recently executed at Dunedin, for poisoning his wife; and James Stack, the murderer of the Finnigans.
Also, a life-like figure of G. V. BROOKE, in his celebrated character of Virginius, has been added.
Admission, one shilling; Children, half-price.
Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.

HOBSON'S ANNUAL SWEEP on the Melbourne Cup. Five hundred members at one pound each. Applications received up to the 20th October, 1866. Too late ones will be returned free from any deduction.
FRANCIS HOBSON.
Albion Hotel, Melbourne.
N.B.—Stamps must be forwarded for return correspondence.

BOOTS.—Buy your BOOTS at FRENCH'S, the best and cheapest in Sydney, top of South Head Road.

NEW BOOKS and NEW EDITION, ex LIBERATOR.
Adams's Sacred Allegories, cheap edition, 6s, by post 6s 6d
The Ingoldsby Legends, illustrated 13s, by post 14s 6d
Thomson's Lunar and Horary Tables, 13s, by post 14s 6d
Piddington's Sailors Horn Book for the law of Storms, 13s, by post 14s
Norie's complete Epitome of Practical Navigation, 20s, by post 21s 6d
Dove, on the Law of Storms, 12s 6d, by post 13s 6d
Lee's Laws of British Shipping, and of Marine Assurance, 15s, by post 17s
Southgate's Many Thoughts of Many Minds, 15s 6d, by post 17s 6d
Pleasant Pages for Young People, 6 vols., 1866
Mackay's Home Affections Pourtrayed, by the Poets, 100 illustrations, 16s 6d, by post 18s
Scott's Poetical Works, Royal 8vo illustrated; green morocco
Tennyson's Princess, 26 illustrations
Byron's Life, Letters, and Journals, by T. Moore, 13s by post 15s
The Language of Flowers, green silk, 9s 6d, by post 10s
Ministering Children, illustrated, morocco
The Casquet of Gems, illustrations, morocco antique
Ogilvie's Students' English Pronouncing Dictionary, 300 engravings; cloth 12s 6d, half-bound morocco 16s 6d
Gilbert's Magic Mirror, a Round of Tales for young and old, 84 illustrations, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
Anderson's What the Moon Saw, 80 illustrations, 6s 6d, by post 7s 6d
Kurr's Tour Round my Garden, 117 illustrations, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
Carlington Castle, a tale of the Jesuits, 4s 6d, by post 5s 6d
Dodd's Fifty Years' Struggle of the Scottish Covenanters, 6s 6d, by post 7s 6d
M'Duff's Family Prayers, 1866, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
Hanna's Earlier Years of our Lord's Life on Earth, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
Hanna's Last Day our Lord's Passion, 6s 6d, by post, 7s 3d
Hanna's Forty Days after our Lord's Resurrection, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
The Family Prayer Book, or Morning and Evening Prayers for every day in the year, by Rev. E. Garbett and Rev. S. Martin, 9s 6d, by post 11s 6d
Chavasse's Advice to a Wife on the Management of her own health, 3s 6d, by post 4s
Chavasse's Advice to a Mother on the Management of her Children, 3s 6d, by post 4s
The Peep of Day, 1s 6d, by post 2s
Barwell's Little Lessons for Little Learners, 3s 6d, by post 4s
Barwell's Sunday Lessons for Little Children, 3s 6d, by post 4s
Easy Lessons, or leading springs to knowledge, 3s 6d, by post 4s
Sequel to Mamma's Bible Stories, 3s 6d, by post 4s
The Boys' Own Book, 10s 6d, by post 12s
Charlesworth's Ministering Children, 3s, by post 3s 6d
Park's Travels in the Interior of Africa, illustrated, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
Effie's Friends or Chronicles of the Woods and Shore, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
Evening Hours with my Children, 4s 6d, by post 5s 6d
Warne's Picture Book, 500 illustrations, 6s 6d, by post 8s
Molière's Works, 2 vols., 8s, by post 9s 6d
Fleury's Histoire de France, 3s 6d, by post 4s
Webster's Dictionary of the English Language, half-bound
Reid's Dictionary of the English Language, 8s 6d, by post 9s 6d
Sullivan's Dictionary of the English Language, 4s 6d, by post 5s 6d
Thucydidis Historia, 2 vols, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
Tacitus, 2 vols, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
Philip's Introductory School Atlas, 1866, 6s 6d, by post 7s 6d
Keen's Handbook of Gauging, 3s 6d, by post 4s
Renan's Life of Jesus, 2s, by post 2s 6d
Holdsworth on the Law of Wills, Executors, and Administrators, 1s 6d, by post 1s 10d.
CHEAP EDITIONS, 2s 6d each, by post 3s.
Aimard's Smuggler Chief, Bee Hunters, Pearl of the Andes, Queen of the Savannah, Trappers of the Arkansas, Trail Hunters, Stronghand, Stoneheart; Grant's Second to None, Armstrong's Queen of the Seas, Brandon's Henry Dunbar, Greenwood's Under a Cloud, Melville's Tilbury No-go.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, Importer of Books and Stationery, 332, George-street.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—In the press, and will be published TO-MORROW (Tuesday), a revised report of the Hon. the COLONIAL TREASURER'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT, with an Appendix, containing remarks explanatory of a National Bank. Price Sixpence.
JOHN SANDS, Publisher, 392, George street.

JUST PUBLISHED, price £2 2s., RURAL ARCHITECTURE, by Harold Brees, architect, containing 13 Modern Designs, for villas and residences, with plans and specifications complete, for gentlemen building, without the assistance of an architect. H. COLE, Bookseller George-street, Sydney.

JUST RECEIVED direct from China, two cases superior Ivory and Sandalwood Carved GOODS, viz.:—Glove boxes, card cases, card baskets, vases, sandalwood, ivory, and feather fans, puzzles, in great variety, silver filagree brooches, carved peach stones, ivory carved napkin rings, paper knives, ivory alphabets, pearl whist counters, lacquered tea caddies, trays in sets, workboxes, cardboxes, chessboards, &c. J. HAGEN, 287, George-street.

432, GEORGE-STREET.—CARTES DE VISITE, 2 for 5s, 4 for 7s 6d, 6 for 10s. J. YATES.

CARTES-DE-VISITE—8 for 10s; case entire, 2s 6d. FICKERING, Solar Portrait Room, Brickfield-hill.

CARTES DE VISITES.—Two, 5s; four, 7s 6d; six, 10s; twelve, 15s. JOHN T. GORUS, 101, King-st.

GHOSTS. GHOSTS. GHOSTS.—How can you see Ghosts day or night—4 Engravings, price 6d. Caxton Printing Office, and all booksellers.

HOW YOU can see GHOSTS day or night, price 6d; country orders to be sent to the Caxton Printing Office.

HONEY for SALE, in any quantity from 2 lbs. W. M'KINNON, Produce Agent, 135, Sussex-street.

JUVENILE CLOTHING. BOYS' and YOUTHS' OUTFITTING. SPRING and SUMMER IMPORTATIONS, 1866.
In contemplation of the approaching season, we have made special arrangements for this branch, by which young gentlemen can at once be supplied with every possible requisite for out-door, school, and country wear. The delay usually incurred in preparation of fresh outfits can now be dispensed with.
Long years of study, efforts, and experience in getting up the assortment for these departments, warrants us in asserting that our stock now includes the style and taste of almost every individual customer, and parents who may be unable to accompany their sons may rely upon having every attention and care taken in the selection, with due regard as to fit, material, quality, and price.
From constant practice, and great experience, the cutters who are retained for boys' clothing only pay especial attention to the wants of growing youths, and while ensuring an easy, perfect, and graceful fit, take every care they are not easily destroyed, for the want of being made sufficiently roomy to enable them to move about without restraint or feeling uncomfortable.
We wish particularly to call attention to some very beautiful and entirely new styles in Boys' and Youths' Clothing, especially adaptable for country and out-door wear in this climate, made from carefully selected materials—dark, strong, elastic, and durable, but still light, and not easily torn, giving youths every freedom of exercise without fear of easily injuring their clothes.
Particular care and forethought having been exercised in the selection of materials from which the school and indoor clothing are made.
Considerable additions have been made to the boys' outfitting department, and will comprise a most numerous assortment of white and coloured flannel shirts and drawers, cotton singlets and drawers, merino under shirts and drawers, cricketing shirts and drawers, boating shirts and drawers, white shirts, with or without collars; coloured shirts, with or without collars; youths and boys' socks and stockings, indiarubber and cotton braces and belts, tom thumb, ariels, bramfort ties, collars and ties, cravats and scarfs, in every shape, size, and quality; felt hats, straw and leghorn hats, cloth caps, &c., &c.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 390, George-street.

RUSH AND ROUSSEAU, Brickfield-hill, Sydney.
MUSHROOM HATS, in Ladies' and Children's BROWN, WHITE, BLACK, and DRAB, 2s 6d, 2s 11d, 3s 6d, 3s 11d,
FRENCH MILLINERY BONNETS. Universally admired. 18s 6d.
A large importation of French MODEL MANTLES, in glace, poult de soie, grenadine, and mohair, of the newest and most fashionable styles, from 12s 6d.
CHEAP SUMMER DRESSES.
Mozambique, a very desirable article, combining lightness with great durability, plain colours 11½d per yard.
CRYSTAL SILK GRENADINE,
New fabric for summer dresses, 10½d and 12½d per yard.
FRENCH LLAMAS,
Specially prepared for spring and summer, in all the new shades of colour, 1s 2½d per yard.
JUST OPENED
ARCADIAN ORGANDIE MUSLINS,
The most elegant specimens of printing ever produced, all fast colours, 1s 3d per yard.
WHERE TO BUY
Stout grey calico, 3½d per yard
Good brown holland, 8½d ditto
Toilet quilts, large size, 8s 11d each
White counterpanes, extra size, 10s 9d
Fine mosquito net, only 1s per yard
Extra wide ditto, 5 cord, 1s 4½d ditto
Unbleached table damask, 1s 11½d ditto
Damask tablecloths, 3s 9d each
Extra size ditto ditto, 4s 11d and 5s 6d ditto
Linen diaper, 3s 11d per piece
Embroidered swiss curtains, 6s 11d the pair
RUSH and ROUSSEAU, Brickfield-hill.

JOHN WETHERILL will SHOW THIS WEEK NEW GOODS, CHEAP GOODS, BARGAINS in Novelties.
The new challi mohair dress, 7s 9d, worth 12s 6d
New colours in silk velvets and terrys, 1s 11½, worth 17s 6d
New colours in French delaines, 12½d
Embroidered Swiss curtains, 10s 6d, worth 17s 6d
Organdie checks and striped muslins, 4s 6d
Tamboured muslin, 7s 11d for 10 yards, worth 12s 6d
Swiss muslins, 5s 6d and 6s 9d, worth 8s 6d and 10s 9d
Cotton ticks, 6½d and 7½d, worth 10½d per yard
Hoyle's best prints, slightly, 6½d, worth 12½d
72-inch stout grey, slightly, 9½d, worth 1s 9d
Gents' marcella vests, 3s 6d, worth 10s 6d
Balbriggan and lisle thread hose, 1s 3d, worth 2s 6d
New shapes in tuscan hats, from 2s 11d
Lace falls, from 6½d; chenille nets, from 4½d.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
The
ENTIRE STOCK OF DRAPERY
of
JOHN SKINNER,
Australia House, 404, George-street,
opposite Telegraph Office,
DAMAGED BY THE LATE FIRE
that occurred on the morning of the 15th instant,
WILL BE SOLD RETAIL,
and quite regardless of the cost, the object being to effect a speedy clearance of the whole stock.
THE SALE
will commence THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, and, to prevent confusion, a limited number of customers only will be admitted at one time.
Sale to commence each day at 10, close at 6.
Australia House, 404, George-street.

THE GREAT SALE OF DRAPERY
DAMAGED
by
FIRE AND WATER,
COMMENCES THIS MORNING.

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COMMENCES THIS MORNING.

THE GREAT SALE OF DRAPERY
DAMAGED
by
FIRE AND WATER,
COMMENCES THIS MORNING,
at
SKINNER'S, 404, George-street.

THE ENTIRE STOCK TO BE CLEARED OUT,
REGARDLESS OF THE COST,
at
SKINNER'S, 404, George-street.

THE ENTIRE STOCK TO BE CLEARED OUT,
REGARDLESS OF THE COST,
at
SKINNER'S, 404, George-street.

AT THE GREAT FIRE SALE
THIS MORNING will be offered
3000 YARDS SILK STRIPED,
Damaged by Water only, at 3½d per Yard, worth 2½d.
All New Choice Colours.

DRESSES! DRESSES! DRESSES!
Ladies requiring a New Fashionable Dress, should visit Skinner's, in George-street, all the new choice materials slightly damaged, are being cleared out at
FABULOUS PRICES,
in order to realise for the parties concerned.

CALICOES and SHEETINGS, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED by water, a large lot, very stout, at 5d per yard.
HORROCKSES' LONGCLOTHS are now being sold at SKINNER'S at 6d per yard.
FAMILIES requiring FLANNELS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, SHEETINGS, LONGCLOTHS, or any article in Household Drapery, should now lay in a Stock at the
GREAT FIRE SALE,
at SKINNER'S AUSTRALIA HOUSE, 404, George-street, opposite Telegraph Office.

BAULKE and ARDERN, 86, King-street,
have great pleasure in announcing the arrival of their SECOND SHIPMENT of SPRING NOVELTIES ex Liberator, comprising
Rich black and coloured SILKS, guaranteed the best makes
Black lace SHAWLS, from 4s 11d to 4 guineas
Black and white llama shawls, from 7s 6d to 30s
Fancy bordered shawls
The new reversible shawls.
IN OUR MANTLE DEPARTMENT
will be found some
SPECIAL DESIGNS
in
Very RICH GROS ROYAL, and Corded SILK PALETOTS.
Also,
Black glace ditto, handsomely trimmed, 15s 6d, 18s 6d, 21s, 25s, 30s
White llama Berrouse, ditto
Fancy Grenadine ditto ditto.
IN THE DRESS DEPARTMENT,
we stand unrivalled for choice and variety of new fabrics and designs, varying in price from 4s 11d to 3 guineas the dress.
OUR MILLINERY and STRAW HAT DEPARTMENT
is acknowledged to excell anything of the kind in the colony, either as regards TASTE, VARIETY, or CHEAPNESS.
ALL OTHER DEPARTMENTS have also received important additions, and are now fully assorted.
BAULKE and ARDERN, 86, King-street.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF REMOVING our business next month to Hill's new buildings, we now offer our entire stock of DRAPERY, amounting to £10,500 worth of new and fashionable goods, at fully half the original cost. See list published.
FAHEY and CO., Silk Mercers, 90, King-street.

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FAHEY and CO., Silk Mercers, 90, King-street.

J. TURNER, NAVAL and MILITARY TAILOR,
Market Cloth Hall,
Practical Tailoring Establishment,
484, George-street,
OPPOSITE THE FRUIT MARKETS,
not the Haymarket.
The LARGEST and most MAGNIFICENT Stock of WOOLLENS in the colony to select from.
TURNER'S TWEED TROUSERS, to measure, any style, 15s
Black cloth trousers, to measure, 20s
PANTALOONS, ROBES, LIVERIES, LADIES' RIDING HABITS, &c., &c.
Note the address—
J. TURNER'S, Market Cloth Hall, is at 484, George-street,
Opposite the Fruit Market,
not the Haymarket.

NOTICE.—W. SMITH, Shirt Maker, desires to acknowledge the unprecedented patronage awarded to his make of shirts for "a quarter of a century," at his old manufactory, Park-street. He has now (at the solicitation of his patrons) REMOVED to more convenient business premises, where the manufacture of shirts of every description will be carried on as heretofore.
312, George-street, opposite the Café, one door south of Hunter-street, Sydney.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, 42s the half dozen; plain and fashionable Cuffs, for ease, elegance, and durability they have no rival; silk crimean and flannel Shirts. HOBSON and WHITING, 69, Hunter-street.

AD VALOREM DUTIES.—JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES made expressly for H. and W., in all the new shades for the ensuing summer, 4s per pair, every pair guaranteed perfect. HOBSON and WHITING, Hunter-st.

KANGAROO BRAND TOWN MARIE BEEF, cured by MORGAN'S PATENT PROCESS, at Ipswich, Queensland.
Mess, prime mess, India mess, India beef, extra India beef, on SALE.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

CURLED HORSEHAIR for SALE, carded, ready for use. S. JARRETT, 552, George-st., op. Cathedral.

FLOORCLOTHS at reduced prices, on SALE at LENEHAN and CO.'s, Castlereagh-street.

IRON BEDSTEADS, and MATTRASSES.—Selling off, without reserve, at R. M. PITT'S, 161, Kent-street.

IRON BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING Manufactory,
DRINKWATER'S, 218, Market and Castlereagh streets.

ALWAYS go and buy your Toys and Fancy Goods at LEMAIRE'S London and Paris Bazaar. Not only you get a choice variety, but also a saving of 25 per cent. 472, George-street, opposite the Markets, late Iredale and Co.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, the finest food in the world for infants and invalids.
This most delicious of all preparations for puddings, pies, blanc mange, custards, &c., is composed of the finest parts of Indian corn, has not undergone any fermenting process, and is guaranteed perfectly pure.
Be careful to ask for "Kingsford's," or some imitation will be substituted.
Sold in 1-lb and ½-lb. packets by every grocer and storekeeper in the colony.

WILLCOX AND GIBBS' Celebrated FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE.
The best guarantee we can offer to the public is that within the last four years there have been sold over 1500 Willcox and Gibbs' machines in the Australasian colonies, and a steady yearly increase; and we find in every instance the machine has given entire satisfaction to the parties now using them. This machine will FELL, HEM, GATHER, BIND, BRAID, TUCK, and QUILT; and WITHOUT ALTERATION OF TENSION will sew from ONE THICKNESS of the finest cambric to THIRTY-TWO THICKNESSES of shirting. In case of accident, there is no part of this machine but what can be replaced by the undersigned.
SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE and CO., 432, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

CANDLES—Price's full weights; Candle Cotton. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

BOTTLED ALE and PORTER.—Bass's, Salt's, Barclay's, Machen's, Guinness's, and Byass's. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

WOOLPACKS and CORNSACKS—Dundee make. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

BLASTING POWDER, at 4½d. per lb; XXX Dublin Porter, at 9s. per dozen, counted out. R. King, Cir. Q.

STRONG Canvas Blind for SALE, with posts complete. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., Pitt-street.

SORGHUM, Tares, Lucerne, Prairie, and other Grasses, Madagascar Beans, Gishurst Compound for Blight on Orange Trees, Aphis, &c. Bell Glasses, large sizes, for Aquariums. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., 258 and 260, Pitt-street.

THE CHEAPEST OF ALL ROOFING.—Patent FELT, fresh parcel just received; price greatly reduced. BEAUMONT and WALLER, opposite Railway Gate, Botany Road.

CHADWICK and SMITH, Wholesale and Retail Timber Merchants, Steam Saw Mills, Liverpool-street.

800,000 FEET all kinds of Foreign and Colonial Timber, at greatly reduced rates. CHADWICK and SMITH

1000 DOORS and Sashes, Architraves, Mouldings, &c., reduced rates. CHADWICK and SMITH.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

SLATES.—Best Blue Bangor, all sizes. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

4000 CASKS Portland CEMENT, various brands, all guaranteed. R. WYNNE, Circular Quay.

SLATES.—16 x 8, 16 x 10, 18 x 10, 20 x 10, 22 x 12, 24 x 12. R. WYNNE, Circular Quay.

GALVANIZED IRON, 6, 7, 8, and 9 feet. R. WYNNE, Circular Quay.

MARBLE and Slate Chimney-pieces, the largest stock in the colony. R. WYNNE, Circular Quay.

FIRE BRICKS, Oven Tiles, Fire Tiles, &c. BRADFORD and CO., Balmain; Depot, 477, George-st.

STREET FLAGGING.—Repairs and jobbing done, charges low. JOHN SHEEHY, 13, Duke-street.

FOR SALE, a long established COAL BUSINESS; price, £300. Address Business, HERALD Office.

COALS.—Best Newcastle screened, at reduced rates, JOHN J. EARL, Bathurst street, Saw Mills.

A WELL qualified Governess, requires engagement; first-class testimonials. G. W., Post O., St. Leonards.

A THOROUGHLY competent Cook seeks a SITUATION. Good references. S. W., Pierce, William-st.

A YOUNG LADY seeks an ENGAGEMENT in a gentleman's family, where the children are young, or in a school; good references. Apply Miss Fowler's, 41, Park-street.

A TOWN TRAVELLER may hear of a commission by applying to Box 63.

DRESSMAKING.—Vacancies for APPRENTICES. Mrs. Edwards, 149, Lauriston-terrace, Phillip-st.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, IMPROVERS and APPRENTICES. Miss Hall, Liverpool-street.

JOINERS wanted.—New Shops, opposite Paddington Post-office.

LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a Family's WASHING, by a respectable person. F. J., Pierce, Stanley-street.

LAW.—Advertiser, who has had considerable experience in every department, including insolvency, offers his services to any solicitor requiring assistance. Address Law, Mr. Moore's, stationer, George-street.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE, I. O. O. F., M. U.—Required a duly qualified Medical PRACTITIONER for the Oddfellows' Medical Institute. Particulars can be had of Mr. DYER, Jamison-street; or at the Institute, Sussex-street, of C. LANGFORD, Secretary.

OFFICE wanted, one Room; George-street preferred. State rent, to A. B., care of Box 44, Post Office.

REQUIRED, by a Lady (Governess), BOARD, &c. Woolloomooloo or Darlinghurst preferred. Address H. D., Pierce, William-street.

STORE BULLOCKS.—Wanted, immediately, a Person to join the advertiser (an experienced overlander) in the cash purchase of 1000 Store Bullocks for the Southern markets. Address Bullocks, P. N. Trebeck, Esq., Margaret-street.

STATION WANTED.—A constituent of the undersigned wishes to purchase a Station on the Western watershed of New South Wales, containing about 100 square miles of saltbush country, with permanent water, and moderately stocked. Apply to P. N. Trebeck, stock and station broker, 60, Margaret-street.

TO GROCERS.—Wanted, by an experienced young Man, a SITUATION, as head counter man or Manager. Apply A. G., Mr. J. Evans, 17, Kent-street.

TO GROCERS.—Wanted, a Youth or Young Man as Junior Assistant. By letter, E. Tighe, 639, George-st.

WANTED, two good quiet Saddle and Harness HORSES. Gibson's, 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, APPRENTICES and IMPROVERS. Apply before 10. Mrs. Hammond, 7, Wynyard-sq.

WANTED, Straw HAT and BONNET MAKERS. Apply Mrs. Warton, 7, Stanley-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, SITUATIONS, for two sisters who are trustworthy careful servants. Apply to Mrs. Capps.

WANTED, a sharp BOY. Excelsior Clothing Hall, opposite Haymarket clock.

WAITRESS, Cooks, Laundress, Housemaids, General Servants for town and country, for hire. Mrs. Capps.

WANTED, a Mutton BUTCHER. P. M'Carroll, Redfern.

WANTED, a BOY, to make himself generally useful. 211, George-street North.

WANTED, two FINISHERS. Apply to W. Beverley, bootmaker, Redfern-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a respectable Woman, as competent Cook and Laundress. Mrs. Hixson, Branksea, Balmain.

WANTED, a BOY; one that can milk preferred. W. Britland, cowkeeper, Denman street, Glebe.

WANTED, two BOYS accustomed to the wine and spirit trade. Apply 42, New Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable, cleanly, and active GIRL, about 17 (Protestant). 110, Elizabeth st. North.

WANTED, Man COOK, for country Hotel. Apply Walford and Sparke, George-street.

WANTED to Purchase, good Second hand SADDLE (Hogskin), and Bridle. J. T. T., Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, the Public to Lunch at the Hamburg Hotel, King-street, ale included for 9d.

WANTED, a sharp LAD, accustomed to the Clothing business. Apply S. De Groen, 694, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, accustomed to children. Apply 289, George-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply C. Yeend, Baltic Wharf Hotel, Market-street West.

WANTED, a first-class Ship's COOK. Apply to Young, Lark, and Bennett, George and Margaret sts.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Apply at Mrs. Phillipe's, corner of Pitt and Campbell sts.

WANTED, by a respectable young person, Employment as an Upholstress. Maria, HERALD Office.

WANTED, for Parramatta, a General SERVANT—a good Laundress. 140, Castlereagh street.

WANTED, a a thorough good General SERVANT. 236, Darlinghurst Road, near St. John's Church.

WANTED, a Concert FLUTE, second-hand. State price and maker. XX, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a first-class HAIRDRESSER; salary no object. Reynolds's Hall, opp. Victoria Theatre.

WANTED, by a young woman, SITUATION, as General Servant. V. D., Pierce, William-street.

WANTED, a respectable young MAN, for the Clothing business. H. Goulston, 75, King-street.

WANTED, BRICKLAYERS and CARPENTERS, immediately. M. Healy, Rose-lane, near Reservoir.

WANTED, a CABINETMAKER. Apply by letter, stating terms, to R. S. Randall, Penrith.

WANTED, at the Freemasons' Hall Hotel, KITCHEN MAN, and Under Waiter. Apply 8 o'clock.

WANTED, a KITCHEN MAID. Apply Post Office Hotel, York street.

WANTED, a stout YOUTH for the country—one who has been accustomed to country work. E. Tighe, 639, George-street.

WANTED, a sharp LAD, for a Lawyer's office. Address by letter, in own handwriting, stating age and previous employment, to A., Box 235, Post Office.

WANTED, a first-class BUTCHER and to drive a cart; must be a sober man. Address R. Blackford, Hand and Heart Inn, Mudgee Road.

WANTED, a respectable English Girl, as NURSE and to assist in house work. Mrs. Burton, Piper-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, a NURSE and NEEDLEWOMAN (Protestant). Apply to Mrs. Fanning, Canterbury House, near Ashfield Station.

WANTED, by a competent Person, a SITUATION in a gentleman's family, as house and parlourmaid. Address E. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a HAIRDRESSER, at Rogalsky's Steam Hair Brushing Establishment, next Victoria Theatre. None but first-class need apply.

WANTED, for a Lady, BOARD and RESIDENCE, within a few minutes' walk of the Markets, where no other lodgers are kept. Address D. Brown, Post Office.

WANTED, a Wheelwright, Female Cook; Married Couple as Gardener and Laundress. J. C. Glue, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable NURSE GIRL, about 15, for house work. Curriers' Arms, Castlereagh and Bathurst streets.

WANTED to rent, within 100 miles of Sydney, a FARM, with fenced run of about 2000 acres. F. Mason, Camperdown.

WANTED, a respectable English SERVANT, must be a good cook and laundress. 187, Premier-terrace, William-street.

WANTED, by a young Man, age 28, a SITUATION in the Wine and Spirit Trade; 10 years' experience, and Sydney reference. E. Edwards, 217, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, to SELL a LOTUS NATURUS, a great curiosity; also, two well bred Water Dogs. Apply Club House Hotel, Hunter and Castlereagh streets.

WANTED, by a Gentleman, of many years' experience, the MANAGEMENT of a Sheep or Sheep and Cattle Station, or general management of stations. Address H. R., Cornish and Hay, George-street, Sydney.

WANTED, MEN to drive horses with drays. Apply on Monday morning, from 8 to 10 o'clock, to P. Luscombe, at 310, Castlereagh-street, opposite the Scotch Church.

WANTED, for the Country, a single MAN, as Ironmonger and Grocer. None but thoroughly competent hands need apply, between 10 and 11, at Walford and Sparke's, 478½, George street.

WANTED, by a respectable young woman, Protestant, a SITUATION as House and Parlour Maid, in the suburbs or country. Address A. M. H., HERALD Office. Open two days.

WANTED, by a respectable tradesman's daughter, a SITUATION as Lady's Maid; is a good dressmaker; understands millinery. Address M. M. B., HERALD Office, for a week.

A DRAWING-ROOM and 2 or 3 BEDROOMS VACANT, with bath room. 58, Wynyard-square.

A LARGE BEDROOM, for a Gentleman or two friends, with partial board. 8, Wynyard-square.

A FURNISHED BED and SITTING ROOM to LET. 69, Goulburn-street.

A VACANCY for one or two gentlemen; terms moderate. 24, O'Connell-street, near HERALD Office.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET, with or without board, suited for two persons. 245, Upper Forbes-st.

APARTMENTS for a family or gentlemen. Mrs Wright, Osborne House, Wynyard-square West.

A BEDROOM for a gentleman or two friends, with or without board. 147, Pitt-street.

A FURNISHED ROOM to LET. Apply 176, Sussex-street, near Market-street.

A SUITE of Apartments vacant, commanding a view of the harbour, at Miss White's, 199, Macquarie-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Two Working Men. 353, Pitt-street, near Temperance Hall.

BOARD and RESIDENCE at 157, Elizabeth-street, between Park and Market streets, Hyde Park.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. Rudd's, 156, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

CHANGE OF AIR.—The undersigned will have APARTMENTS vacant in a few days. An application by letter will meet with immediate attention.
JOHN GRAY.
Myrtle Creek, Picton, October 4th.

COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS, for a gentleman in an office. Apply 153, Castlereagh-street.

FURNISHED BEDROOMS for Married Couples or gentlemen, with or without board. 96, Elizabeth-st. N.

GLEBE ROAD, Bishopthorpe-terrace, HOUSE to LET; 7 rooms, stabling, paddock. T. T. Smith, Glebe.

HOTEL to LET, a first-class one, low price. C. Langford and Co., 299, Pitt-street, near Tattersall's.

HOTEL to LET, good little business house. No bonus. C. Langford and Co., 299, Pitt-street.

HOTELS.—To LET, a large variety, prices from £50 to £5000. Soady and Co., 166, Pitt-street.

HOTELS to LET in all parts of the city and suburbs. Apply to J. K. Soady and Co., 166, Pitt-street.

HOTEL to LET—one of the best houses, in a main thoroughfare—omnibuses stop at the door. Terms very liberal. A safe investment even in these times of depression. Soady and Co., 166, Pitt-street.

NORTH-TERRACE, MACQUARIE-STREET.—In consequence of the intended departure of Mr. J. M. LEIGH for England, his present RESIDENCE will be to LET immediately. Apply Mr. Fairfax, HERALD Office.

SUPERIOR Furnished APARTMENTS, with balcony in the best part of Phillip-street (private family), board optional. For cards of address, Messrs. Smyth and Wells, corner of Phillip and Hunter streets.

TO LET, 7-roomed HOUSE, for a term—a bargain—next Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, Kent-street.

TO LET, two very comfortable HOUSES, back of Raphael's-buildings, Prince-st. Rent very moderate.

TO LET, a Furnished HOUSE, 7 rooms; piano, &c. 5, Belgrave-terrace, Upper Darlinghurst.

TO LET, extensive STORE and Premises, opposite School of Arts. Gibson, 282, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a Family RESIDENCE, situated at Big Coogee Bay. Apply C. Kidman, South Head Road.

TO LET, in Shepherd's Paddock 4-roomed HOUSE, kitchen and water. R. Maze, Shepherd-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, Horbury-terrace, Macquarie-st. L. Moore, J. B. Holdsworth's, ironmonger, George-st.

TO LET, one four-roomed and two three-roomed COTTAGES. Apply at Ultimo House, Ultimo.

TO LET, 3-roomed HOUSE, Botany Road; garden, yard, water; rent 8s. H. R. Reid, Clarence-st. N.

TO LET, 129, Rushcutter's Bay, five rooms, 12s per week. Apply at 127.

TO LET, a four-roomed HOUSE, near Masonic Hall, Clarence-street. Apply School opposite.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 4 rooms. Apply at Mrs. Rooke's, grocer, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, a HOUSE, Dorsetshire-terrace, Riley-street, Surry Hills. W. M'Enerney, No. 102.

TO BUILDERS and others.—To LET, large SHED, as Storeroom or Workshop. Gibson, Bathurst-st.

TO LET, a HOUSE and Shop. Apply to Mrs. Goldsmid, 58, York-street, opposite Wesleyan Chapel.

TO LET, at the latter end of next month, those STORES now occupied by Mr. Chatto. Apply to Mr. John Jacobs, Post Office Hotel, York-street.

TO LET, Furnished Villa RESIDENCE, at Rose Bay, with three-horse stable, double coach-house, harness-room, servants' rooms, &c. Apply to Dangar, Dangar, and Co., 88, Clarence-street.

TO LET, Woollahra, Piper-street East, a well situated and conveniently arranged 8-room HOUSE, with good out-offices, front and back garden. Rent 25s. per week. Apply to Mr. Treeve, 309, George-street.

TO LET, two COTTAGES, in Elizabeth-street North, near King-street—one suitable for a dwelling (stables, coach-house, loft, &c.); the other for offices. For particulars apply to Mr. George Thornton, 288, George-street.

TO LET, HOUSE and SHOP, Pitt-street, between Messrs. A. Moore and Co.'s and Frankfort Hotel. Apply to D. Cooper and Co, Waterloo Warehouse, George-street.

TO LET, at Woollahra, HOUSE, 9 rooms, bath-room, kitchen, pantry, washhouse, stable, coachhouse, large garden; rent moderate. Apply F. K. Olliver, 519, George-street.

TO LET, at St. John's Road, Glebe, two commodious HOUSES, seven rooms and kitchen, newly finished. Rent 25s. per week. Apply to Mr. G. A. Mansfield, 165, Pitt-street; or Pyrmont Bridge Road, Glebe.

TO LET, that very comfortable family HOUSE, now occupied by Mr. B. Levi, No. 6, Wynyard-square. The incoming tenant will have the opportunity of purchasing fixtures and other useful appurtenances. Rent very moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO BE LET, the STORES No. 12, Wynyard-lane, lately in the occupation of Lorder, Muller, and Co.; there are two floors and cellar. Apply to John M. M'Quade, Windsor; or to Beaumont and Sons, 417, George-street, Sydney.

TO LET, on a short lease, OAK LODGE, Concord, situate on the south side of the Parramatta River, in the Bay, directly opposite the village of Ryde, and adjoining Bray Grove Estate. The house contains 7 rooms, with balcony, small cellar, pantries, &c. Detached kitchen, with servant's room, good stabling, coach-house, and all necessary sheds and outbuildings. Thirty acres of land, divided into convenient paddocks—the whole has been under cultivation. Orchards in full bearing, a never-failing supply of good water on the farm. Fifteen minutes' ride or drive to Homebush or Burwood Stations, and steam boats passing every hour. Rent moderate. Apply to H. D. Bray, Bray Grove, Concord.

WHITTELL'S HOUSES, Bathurst-street, 10s to 30s Water, grates, blinds, and every comfort.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD AND SYDNEY MAIL.
ADVERTISEMENTS received by—
Gordon and Gotch, 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.
W. B. Lee, Lower George-street.
F. Larter, Upper South Head Road.
Thos. Pierce, Yurong and Stanley sts., Woolloomooloo.
John Davis, 9, Market-street, between Kent and Sussex-streets.
P. Davey, opposite National School, Paddington.
E. Ramsay, grocer, Balmain.
W. West, Newtown and Cook's River.
Joseph Hinchcliff, Waterloo.
Mrs. R. Scholey, Circulating Library, Parramatta-st.
W. E. Davey, Boot Warehouse, North Shore.
W. Hogan, tobacconist, King-street East.
Mr. H. M. Smith, 501, George-street South.
Mr. T. G. Smith, bookstall, Railway Station, Redfern.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SUBSCRIPTION—£4 per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 10s. per annum.
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
Two lines, and under ... One shilling.
Four lines, ditto ... Two shillings.
Six lines, ditto ... Three shillings.
Eight lines, ditto ... Four shillings.
Ten lines, ditto ... Five shillings.
And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.
*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.
☞ Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s. each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps. ☞ Register Stamps will NOT be accepted.

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